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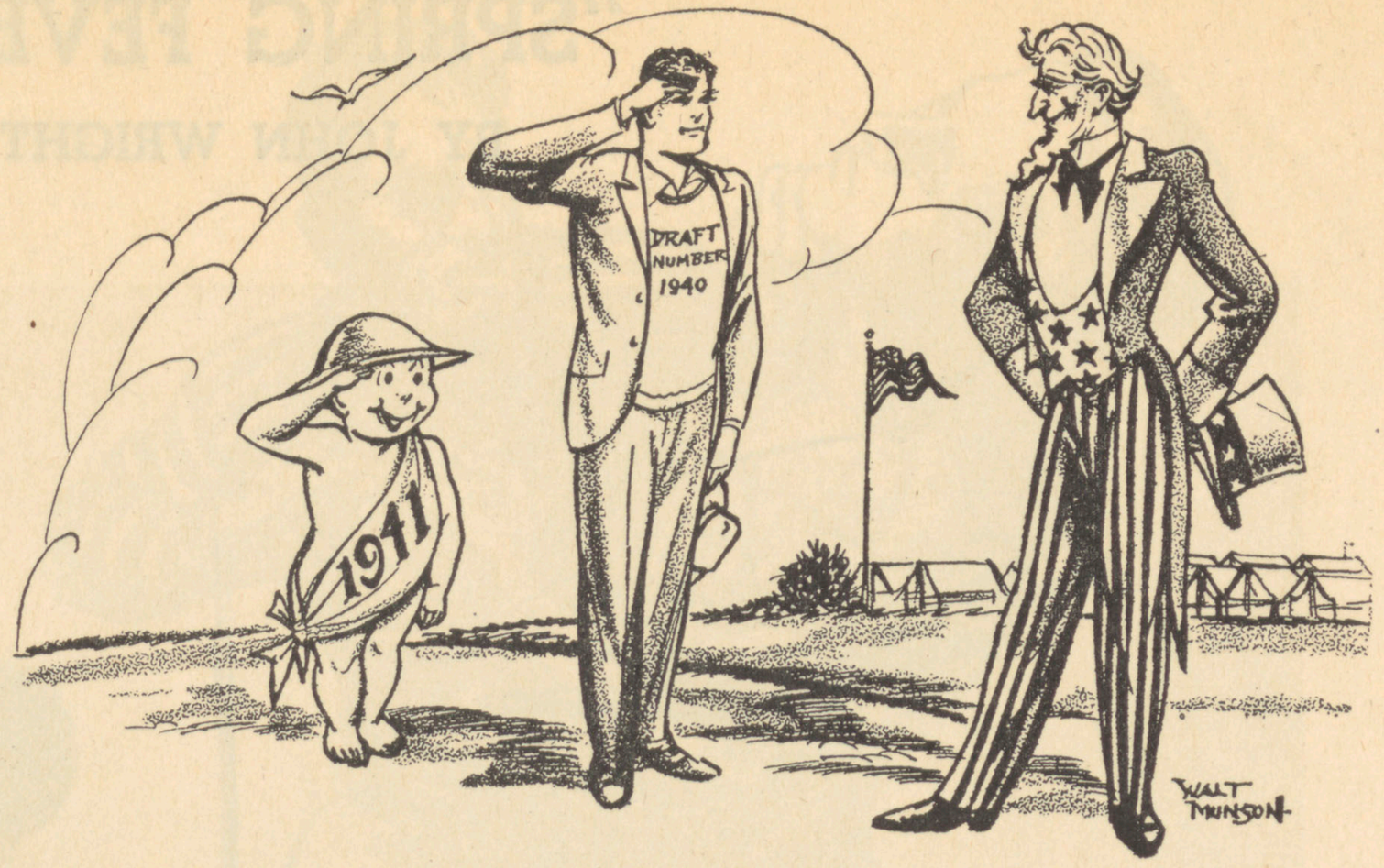

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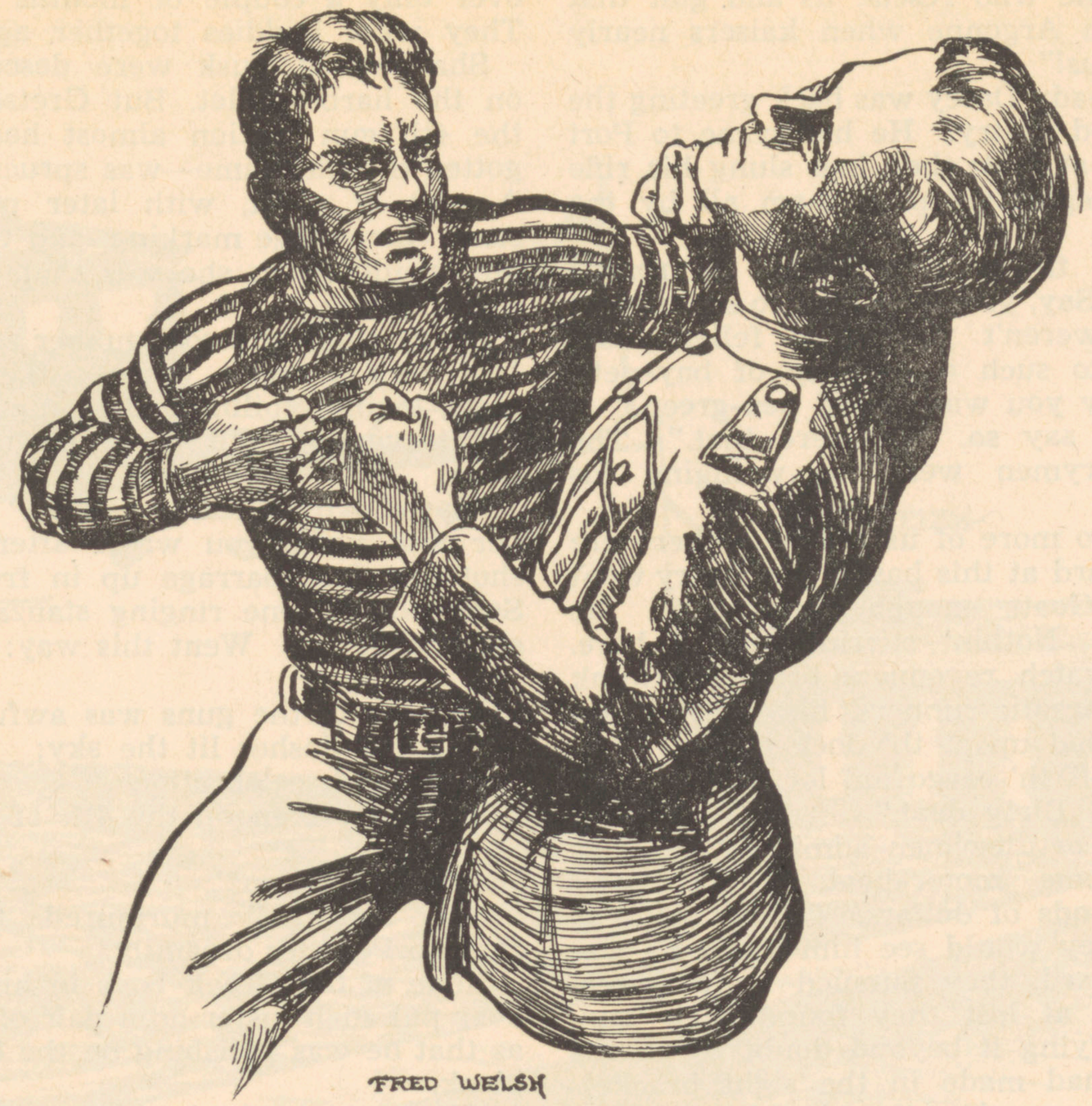
"SPRING FEVER"

BY JOHN WRIGHT

THE TROPHY OF THE 4TH GUN SECTION

BY FAIRFAX DOWNEY

Illustrated by Fred Welsh



FRED WELSH

It cost him two front teeth!

"WE came out here to get a gun of ours and that yapping ain't going to help a little bit!" Darcy said sharply, twisting around his husky body in the front seat of the jitney and scowling at the man in the right side of the tonneau.

The singer subsided on the second "*parlez-vous*," but his round, good-natured face turned red under its coating of gray New Jersey dust as he retorted—

"Mistuh Dahcy, formerly Corporal Dahcy and *formerly* in authority, your mannuh is offensive . . ."

"Calm down, Cal, you old Southern firebrand," interposed Patterson, the man next to him. "Darcy's right. Singin' later. Dignity's th' hunch now for th' committee from ol' Batt'ry B. Got to get our gun for th' home-town now or never. Been long 'nough waitin', all these years since th' war."

"Iss right," confirmed former Private Perikles, erstwhile No. 3 cannoneer of the 4th gun section. "All show dignities. We are arrive. Cannoneer, deesmount."

In good humor again, the four men got out, paid off the jitney and begain to walk toward the entrance of the army base, once a humming hive of a port of embarkation. With a military step civilian life had not taken from them, they strode on, talking constrainedly. Much of the old comradery seemed to have vanished in the years since the war.

Counting on a buddy wasn't the sure thing it used to be. There was Hank Fielding, old No. 2 of the section. He'd thrown them down. He'd promised to be there. Must have remembered he was a rich man and was through hanging around with a small town politician, a Southern overseer, a Western garage mechanic and a Greek shoe shine parlor boss.

They had thought, though, had his gun-mates, that Hank would come through for this. It was the section's chance to secure its war trophy, the German 77, around which they had made a last stand that day in October all those years ago. But bonds had loosened. The old firm footing was gone, even among the 4th gun section, once famous for its sentiment and mutual attachment. They were almost strange to each other now.

Passed by a sentry, the committee was taken before the lieutenant in command of the base.

"Lieutenant," declaimed former Corporal Darcy in his most statesman-like manner, "we are veterans of Batt'ry B,—th Field Artillery, deputed by the former members of our old outfit and a constituency of the peepul of a sov'run State to ask possession of a war trophy, ours by right of force of arms and shedded blood."

"Iss verra good speech," commended former Private Perikles.

"In plain words, Lieutenant, this is what we're after," Patterson, the Westerner, interrupted. "Up in th' Argonne one day, th' Boches got a direct hit on our gun. Us four—an' one other—was left of th' crew. We went forward with th' Batt'ry an' we run on to a 77 th' Germans had beat it away from hell bent for breakfast."

"We served that piece foh six hours, suh," Calvin, the Southerner, took up the story. "And I may say, with effect against the enemy."

"Damn good effect," Perikles corroborated.

"A German counter-attack caught us," Darcy continued. "We stood 'em off with pistols and blew 'em off at the very cannon muzzle. Some of our infantry came to our support just in time. Then we limbered up and fought that gun through the rest of the war. Now we ask it in simple justice!"

Eyes sparkling with memories, breath coming fast, the four men stood waiting.

"I'm sorry, gentlemen," the lieutenant said. "But in the first place, the disposal of all the war trophies here is up to Congress only. Congress hasn't acted and we can't fill special orders like that, even when there is action. Besides, if your gun is here rusting with the rest, you could never pick it out from the hundreds in the park."

"Oh, yes we could, try us," came the protests.

"We came long distances to get our gun for my home-town. Much of the regiment came from around there and the gun is famous. At least let us try to identify it. Letter writing never gets you anything in the Army." Darcy was persistent, as politicians can be.

"That much will be all right," the officer granted. "Go ahead."

The four hurried out and soon were combing the parks where hundreds of pieces of captured German ordnance had been rusting since the war. Over and through artillery, from heavy 210's to diminutive mortars, the committee scrambled, holding consultations over every 77. Always they were disappointed.

Passing along a warehouse dock on the harbor inlet, the searchers met a sentry on guard.

"Say, who is that doughboy?" demanded Calvin, after a long look. "His face is mighty familyuh."

"Sure is," Patterson agreed.

"Wait!" the Greek cried excitedly.

"Iss one who rescue us and gun that day in Argonne when kaisers nearly stick us!"

Already Darcy was back greeting the startled sentry. He had come to Port Arms at first; then had slung his rifle and begun grasping them all by the hand.

"It's th' artill'ry boys!" he roared out. "Say, you were glad to see us that day, weren't yuh? You fellers ain't used to such a close-up of bay-nets. I'll say you was scared pea-green."

"I'll say so. We were that." The artillerymen went on wringing his hands.

"Two more of us that was there are on guard at this base," the sentry went on. "Goats enough to stick in the Army. Nothin' stirrin' around here. Jest watch revenuers bring in Chink and narcotic runners, like that beauty boat tied up at th' dock there. They take off th' cargo an' let us guard th' boats. Dirty deal."

The artillerymen admired the large, handsome motor-boat, worth many thousands of dollars. Telling the sentry they would see him when he was off guard, they pursued their search.

And at last they found their gun, identifying it beyond doubt by marks they had made in the sight brackets and boxes when they had been forced to abandon the piece on sailing from France.

They executed a dance of rejoicing; then began to mourn the terrible condition of the gun from weather and neglect.

"Boys, let's police the old girl up," Darcy suggested.

They manhandled their beloved gun up on the dock for the advantage of all the light of the late afternoon. With oil and swabbing stick, with waste and emery paper, they brought their trophy back from the rusty threshold of the junk heap.

"Prepare for inspection!" came a voice from the interval between warehouses.

A husky young fellow at the wheel of a big automobile was grinning up at them. Four grimed figures gazed back coldly.

"Hello, Fielding," Darcy said.

"Aw, say listen, fellers," protested the man in the car. "I couldn't possibly get here when I said. Came fast as I could. Why, you damned old cooties, I think you thought I was going to throw you down."

He clambered up on the dock, a deeply hurt look on his face.

"That all right, Hank," the Greek beamed and offered an oily hand.

Without hesitation, Fielding grabbed it. In another motion he stripped off his coat. With a cry of joy, he embraced the gun barrel.

"It's old Gretschen herself!" he yelled. Then he wrested the swabbing stick from Patterson.

They were all around him then, shaking his hands, pounding him on the back. The 4th gun section was reunited. Surely the war had been over only a couple of months or so. They were buddies together again.

Shadows of dusk were descending on the harbor inlet. But Gretschen—the 4th gun section almost had forgotten the nickname—was sprucing up. A coat of paint, with later perhaps some camouflage marking, and the old girl would be as she was that day in the Argonne.

Darcy and Patterson, gunner and No. 1 of the old squad, were on their gun seats, lovingly oiling and manipulating the traversing and elevating mechanism.

"Say, Corp," Fielding called, "'member that poem you wrote after we'd shot our first barrage up in front of Sommedieu? One ringing stanza of it stays with me. Went this way:

"The roar of the guns was awful,
And the flashes lit the sky;
And no such celebration
Was ever seen on the 4th of July."

How's that, men?'

"Iss bootiful," murmured former Private Perikles dreamily.

None of the Greek boys in his shop ever put such luster on a pair of shoes as that he was polishing on the breech block.

"You know, I think I'll have that recited by a girl I know when we get this gun back home," Darcy remarked. "The dedication will be one swell party, with all you guys invited on, expenses paid. Lemme tell you, boys, that prominence is going to elect me to the next legislature."

"Darce, I reckon you-all is some previous," Calvin drawled. "We ain't got this gun yet."

"Looks like a thin chance of it from what that lieut said," Patterson growled.

"An' we no can swipe," Perikles complained. "Not even if we iss the supply sarges. Iss doughboy fren of us on guard. Thees relief he knock Kaiser Bill Bay'net away from stummick of Private Perikles. Iss real fren, an' corprul of guard iss, too."

Fielding flicked the sweat off his forehead with a greasy index finger.

"We'll see if some wires can be pulled. Politics, eh, Darce?"

"You're tootin'. Hey, what's that?"

Fifty yards down the dock, men were landing from a small launch which had sneaked quietly up the inlet. Part of them were already swarming into the newly captured runner speedboat which the artillerymen had admired early that afternoon. There were about ten of them, husky fellows, and they went about their business quickly.

"Who's there?" came the belated challenge of the sentry.

"John Barleycorn," a big longshoreman chuckled and closed in.

"Corp'ral of th'—"

Two men from behind choked off the sentry's cry.

The moorings of the speedboat were cast off. A line was being passed to the launch. Then rounding the corner of a warehouse came the corporal of the guard with the post's relief.

The five artillerymen stood frozen about their gun.

"The chislers are goin' to take somethin' they lost away from heah," Calvin laughed. "They cain't see us. Arc light's 'tween us an' them."

The others laughed nervously.

"We not M. P.'s," muttered the Greek.

Darcy spoke up suddenly.

"I know we ain't. But, boys, the swabs are jumpin' our buddies!"

Following its former corporal, the 4th gun section leaped out of the shadows. They hit the gang of raiders, just as the corporal of the guard and the relief were going down under the rush that had surprised them.

It was a swift, silent fight. None of the defenders thought of yelling for help. Breath could not be spared for that; it came to painfully into panting lungs. Once the corporal of the guard opened his mouth to shout. It cost him the two front teeth to which a gleam of moonlight guided a stevedore's fist.

Fists thudded on flesh and boots pounded out a heavy tattoo on the dock. Caught by the unexpected attack of the five grimy men who had burst through the circle of the arc light, the raiders stumbled back. Darcy floored one with a jab to the nose. The lanky Patterson was gleefully cracking the heads of two together. Fielding and Calvin, backs to a wall, were beating off the rushes of three husky assailants.

But reenforcements were swarming out of the hold of the speed boat; five more men to reckon with.

Perikles, like a Greek hero at Thermopylae, met them as they gained the deck. He thrust with the long swabbing stick, like a lance. As each raider was rammed in the pit of the stomach, he uttered a startled, "Woof!" and toppled over into the inlet with a splash.

"Damn Turks!" swore former Private Perikles.

Then he missed one lunge and the swabbing stick was wrenched from his grasp.

The three doughboys were down now, unconscious. And soon the 4th gun section was herded, battered and bleeding, against a warehouse wall. At a signal, the raiders drew off, a semi-circle around the defiant artillerymen. Moonlight glinted dully on several leveled pistols.

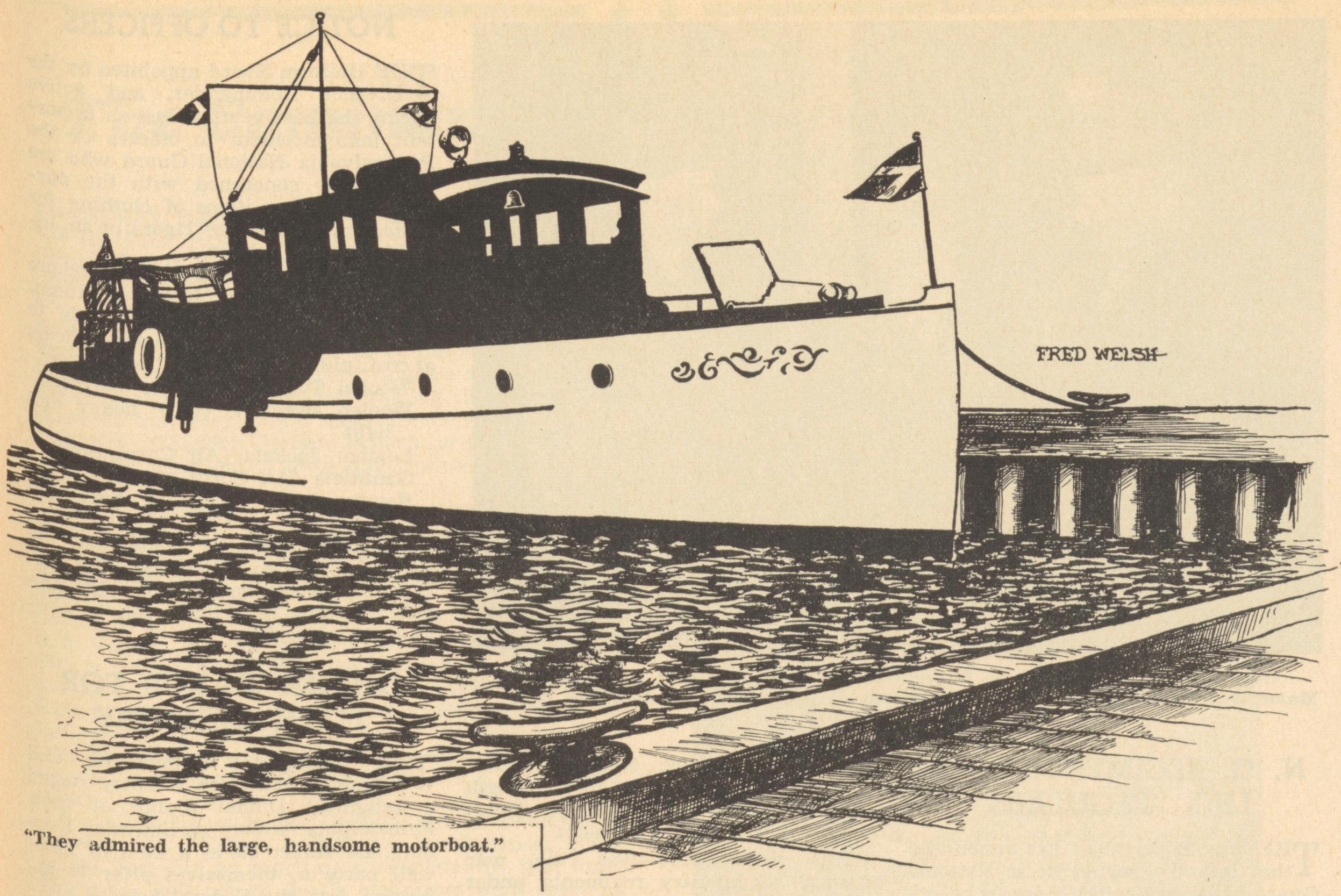
"Put them gats up 'fore they go off on you an' bring th' whole guard down on us," a leader ordered.

Pistols were pocketed. Hurriedly the raiders backed up, tumbled into the launch. The motor of the small craft whirred. The speedboat's towline tautened.

In a low voice, former Corporal Darcy commanded—

"Cannoneers, posts!"

With an unforgotten precision, the



"They admired the large, handsome motorboat."

4th gun section swiftly moved to positions behind the 77.

Again came the crisp command:

"Piece forward, march!"

At trail and wheels, the squad manhandled the gun along the dock square into the center of the circle of arc light.

"Halt!" Darcy ordered.

He slipped into his seat. The gun shields clanged into place. Layed by Darcy and Patterson, the well oiled gears engaged and the black muzzle of the cannon, like the blunt finger of a giant hand, leveled itself full on the gang in the launch.

"I'll call that bluff," came a voice from the boat. "You've got about as much ammunition in that old relic as a pig has side pockets." He laughed raucously. "Kick ahead your launch, Jake."

The artillerymen raged, helpless. The launch and tow began to glide out into the stream.

"Ammunition!"

Hank Fielding was running up from the direction of his motor car, lugging with difficulty a wicker basket, such as the Germans used for ammunition carriers. He placed it carefully by the gun, ripped up the cover.

Full in the glare of the light, he lifted out a shell and laid it by the trail. Then he snatched a second from the basket.

"Load!" Darcy cried.

Left hand beneath the center of the shell, right palm against its base, Fielding stepped to the breech, shoved in the shell and the block closed with a click behind it.

"Set!" barked Patterson, No. 1.

"Ready to fire!" Darcy shouted. "Cast off that speedboat, you swine," he called, "or we'll blow you to hell and gone out of the water. Can't miss you at this range. Used to knock 'em off at four kilos without even seein' 'em!"

The same cool voice floated back from the launch.

"You win, soldier. Hold back that hardware."

Sawed through by a knife, the towline snapped and the speedboat drifted back against the dock. The blackness of the barbor swallowed the launch.

"Unload," Darcy ordered, and Fielding caught the ejected shell.

In the lieutenant's quarters, the 4th gun section told its story. "I guess that ought to land you your trophy, boys," the officer declared. "But how did you happen to have some ammunition? Are those shells really live?"

"I'll say so," Hank Fielding grinned.

He took the shells from their wicker basket again. Carelessly, he unscrewed their fuse caps. A long tube lifted out of the case of the first proved to be a thermos bottle which, uncorked, gave forth an inviting aroma. The second shell was a holder for a shaker and a rack containing six glasses.

Nobody stopped Calvin a little later when he wanted to sing. Out rang his mellow Southern voice:

"Oh, Madame, have you any fine wine,
That's fit foh soldiers of th' line?"

And with the old time comradeship his buddies chorused him:

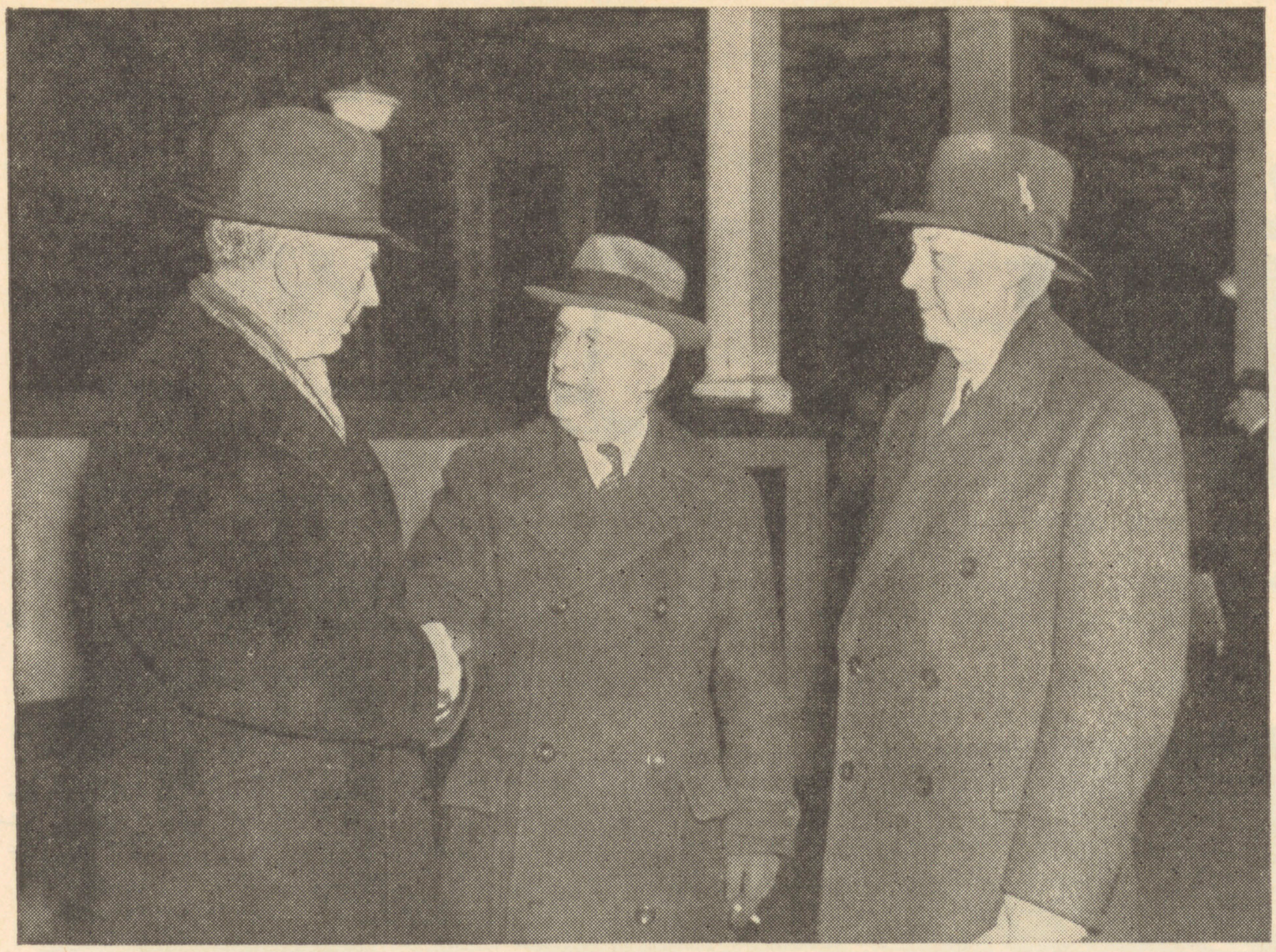
"Hinky-dinky parlez-vous"

COMPOSITION OF NEW ARMY

THE War Department recently released percentages of the various arms and services that will compose the new expanded Army when it reaches the proposed strength of 1,400,000 men by June 30, 1941.

Of every 1000 men in the expanded Army, distribution among the arms and services will be as follows:

Infantry	290
Field Artillery	141
Coast Artillery (Including Anti-aircraft)	131
Air Corps	128
Medical Department	76
Quartermaster Corps	69
Corps of Engineers	61
Cavalry	29
Signal Corps	29
Armored Corps	22
Ordnance Department	18
Chemical Warfare	4
Finance Department	2



General Hugh A. Drum and Major General Henry C. Pratt are welcomed by Major General Edward Martin on their visit of inspection at Indiantown Gap.

N. G. REGIMENTS TO BE LIKE "REGULARS"

THE War Department has announced that infantry regiments in National Guard divisions (square) are to be organized the same as infantry regiments in Regular Army divisions (triangular), but with slightly reduced personnel. This will double the antitank weapons in each regiment, which will now have twelve 37 mm. guns instead of six, as formerly.

According to new Tables of Organization promulgated 1 Oct. 1940, each infantry regiment consists of a headquarters company, a service company, an antitank company and three battalions, each battalion comprising a headquarters detachment, a heavy weapons (machine gun and trench mortar) company and three rifle companies. This differs from the superseded organization in the addition of an antitank company, which has absorbed the antitank platoon in the old headquarters company.

The total active strength of each regiment under the new Tables of Organization is about 3000 enlisted men. Normally up to 10% of the regimental personnel are assigned to special duties, are on the sick list or are absent for other reasons. To keep each regiment at a 3000-man strength at all times, the new Tables have assigned a special 10% basic allotment, or roughly about 300 additional enlisted men, to each regiment.

Under the new Tables, Regular Army and National Guard Infantry regiments have the same organization. Because of a shortage of personnel and housing, however, each National Guard regiment will be limited to a strength of 2660 enlisted men, with no allowances for an extra 10% basics.

This figure—2660—was the war strength of infantry regiments under the old Tables of Organization. The peace strength of such regiments was 1,833 enlisted men. The new Tables of Organization have eliminated peace and war strengths and provide for only one strength. The present allotted maintenance strength of National Guard Infantry regiments which have not yet been inducted into the Federal service, however, will remain at approximately 1300 enlisted men.

No changes are contemplated at present in the organization of National Guard Infantry divisions, which are organized as square divisions or divisions containing two infantry brigades, a brigade of field artillery and certain divisional troops. A triangular division, on the other hand, comprises three infantry regiments, three battalions of light artillery, one battalion of medium artillery, and necessary divisional troops. There is no brigade organization in this type of division.

ENLISTMENT EXTENDED

THE War Department announced on January 2 that any enlisted man inducted or enlisted for one year in the Army of the United States may, upon his application in writing after one month's service in a unit other than as a trainee in a replacement center, be discharged for the convenience of the government for the purpose of reenlistment in the Regular Army for a period of three years.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS

THE Uniform Board appointed by the Division Commander, and active during the past year, makes an important announcement to officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard who are particularly concerned with the purchase of certain items of clothing for protection against the rigors of an Indiantown Gap winter.

The Board announces the purchase of the following approved items, bought at wholesale and for sale to Pennsylvania National Guard officers at cost, plus a small handling charge:

Woolen Toques (OD) for the head
Woolen sweaters (OD) heavy and light
Leather Jackets (Air Corps type)
Gauntlets (Air Corps type)
Heavy duty, 4 buckle overshoes (Khaki)

Purchases may be made now by writing Col. Leo Luttringer, U.S.P.&-D.O,. for prices and details. Be sure to state sizes of articles you are interested in buying.

DINNER DANCE FOR 111TH INFANTRY

THE Regimental Commander and Officers of the 111th Infantry staged a delightful Dinner Dance at their Philadelphia Armory on Saturday Evening, December 28, as a kind of farewell party to themselves prior to induction into the Federal Service.

The occasion served as a background for the presentation of a handsome silver service to the retiring regimental commander, Major General Frank A. Warner, Ret., and appropriate gifts to Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Haller, the wife of the new Regimental Commander, Colonel Franklin P. Haller.

Colonel Haller presided at the banquet and the presentations were made by Lt. Col. Fred M. Kelley, Regimental Executive, and Major Joseph M. Reilly, Battalion Commander.

The speakers included Major General William G. Price, Jr., and Major General E. J. Stackpole, Jr.

ZANUCK APPOINTED TO SIGNAL RESERVE

THE War Department has announced that Mr. Darryl F. Zanuck, head of production, Twentieth Century Fox Pictures, has been appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the Signal Corps Reserve and designated as a member of the Advisory Council to the Chief Signal Officer.

Colonel Zanuck, after being administered the oath of office, conferred with Major General Joseph O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer, with regard to training films being produced through the Research Council of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, of which Colonel Zanuck is Chairman.

The Commanding General's Message

GENERAL Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the First Army, and Major General H. C. Pratt, Commander of the Second Tactical Corps, honored the Reservation with a visit on the twenty-third of December. General Drum and General Pratt were both very greatly impressed with the progress being made at the Reservation. They went over all of the proposed training installations and made very valuable suggestions for the economizing of space and training time. Both assured us that they would make frequent visits to Indiantown. The 28th Division is most fortunate in being under the command of these able and outstanding soldiers.

I have frequently mentioned the recreational features at the Reservation. They will include two theatres, holding about 1,000 each; two hostess houses; a cafeteria; a recreational center for each Regiment, and a smaller one for each Company, Battery and Troop. We are hoping to be able to erect a larger building for basketball, dances, schools, concerts, religious services, etc. This is not contemplated in the Federal lay-out but will probably be done by contributions from the National Guard Bureau, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the several counties of the State. I am most gratified over the response so far made. The officers of the cantonment have responded with $1,000 for a recreational center.

It now looks as if the Division would be inducted February 17. Unless unforeseen circumstances come up the Post will be practically completed by that time. The roads will not be finally completed until early in the Spring when the final surface covering is applied.

The school for junior officers will start at the Valley Forge Military Academy, January 26. The purpose of this school is to teach young officers how to instruct in basic training, including the set-up of the soldier, military courtesy, customs of the service, etc.

As military men we will hear much discussion and criticism. This should be borne in mind however, that the Tables of Organization of the various units of our Army now are much further advanced than the schedule of more than a year ago contemplated. The officers of the Regular Army have studied the situation in Europe and have laid plans for offense and defensive work, and the Tables of Organization of our various units have been planned along that line. These tables are all completed, printed, and in the hands of our officers.

As stated previously, the work expected of the soldier in this present emergency will be greater than in any of our preceding wars but Uncle Sam will compensate by caring for us better than in any of our other emergencies. Our quarters will be better, training facilities more extensive, and personal equipment will be the best in the history of the American Army.

Quite likely before the GUARDSMAN reaches you the 73d Field Artillery Brigade will be inducted. This is a new organization but we expect fine things from it. It will be lead by an outstanding citizen-soldier—Brigadier General William A. March. General March for many years has been a leader in his section of the Commonwealth.

The 190th Field Artillery will be commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Wolfe, a soldier who has had Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery training. He is a man of outstanding accomplishments in his community.

The 166th Field Artillery will be commanded by Colonel Brenton G. Wallace, who comes to us from the Reserves, and who has already accomplished great things for his outfit. He also is a man of large affairs in his community. We are sorry that this Brigade will not train in Pennsylvania but we know it will uphold all the military traditions of this great Commonwealth which has been prominent in every crisis faced by our country.

For the convenience of our soldiers, the State of Mississippi has entered into a reciprocal arrangement with Pennsylvania whereby the motor licenses of Pennsylvanians will be recognized in that State.

I want to personally congratulate the 213th Anti-Aircraft Regiment on its great accomplishments so far in its training program. I have heard many fine things about its officers and men. It will soon move farther south and we know it will continue to uphold the high traditions of the military affairs of Pennsylvania.

It makes me very happy to announce the fine help of the Governor of the Commonwealth, the members of the Legislature, State officials, and the counties throughout the Commonwealth in our efforts. No troops were trained in Pennsylvania during the Civil War, the Spanish American War nor the World War. The communities surrounding the new Post are showing great interest in our welfare and I know all will be most successful.

Edward Martin

Historic Facts About The
INDIANTOWN GAP MILITARY RESERVATION

Introductory

Indiantown Gap, site of Pennsylvania's Military Reservation has a history of rich and inspiring interest, which is actually the history of development and progress of our people. This area, until its invasion during the last fifteen years as a maneuver and training section for P.N.G. troops seemed to lie dormant for many years, connecting the distant past with the present. In the late 20's, when cavalry troops first maneuvered across country from the Mt. Gretna reservation to find undeveloped terrain, they were astonished that such primitive and natural beauty still existed in this generally thickly populated section of the state.

For most of the following text we are indebted to Mr. Nevin W. Moyer, a student and teacher of history, a native of this section and who served with the 108th Field Artillery in the World War.

Early History

THE first Indians to inhabit this section, as far as we know, were the Susquehannos, a clan of the Leni Lenape, who lived here in 1600. When Captain John Smith visited these people he described them as "Giant-like people." Smith made a picture of one of the chiefs whose leg measured twenty-seven inches in circumference.

In 1647 this friendly tribe was able to put into the field thirteen hundred warriors trained to use firearms and some of the European methods of warfare. These people were clean living and attended to their many tribal and family customs in an intelligent manner. They used camouflage, fire and smoke signs; it took us one hundred fifty years to understand them. After they were subdued by the Iroquois, twenty years later, the Shawanese occupied their fortified towns, but they too soon fled before the vengeance of the southern tribe. Much of this history is still evident from the finding of many tools, implements, ornaments and some of the hieroglyphics of these tribes.

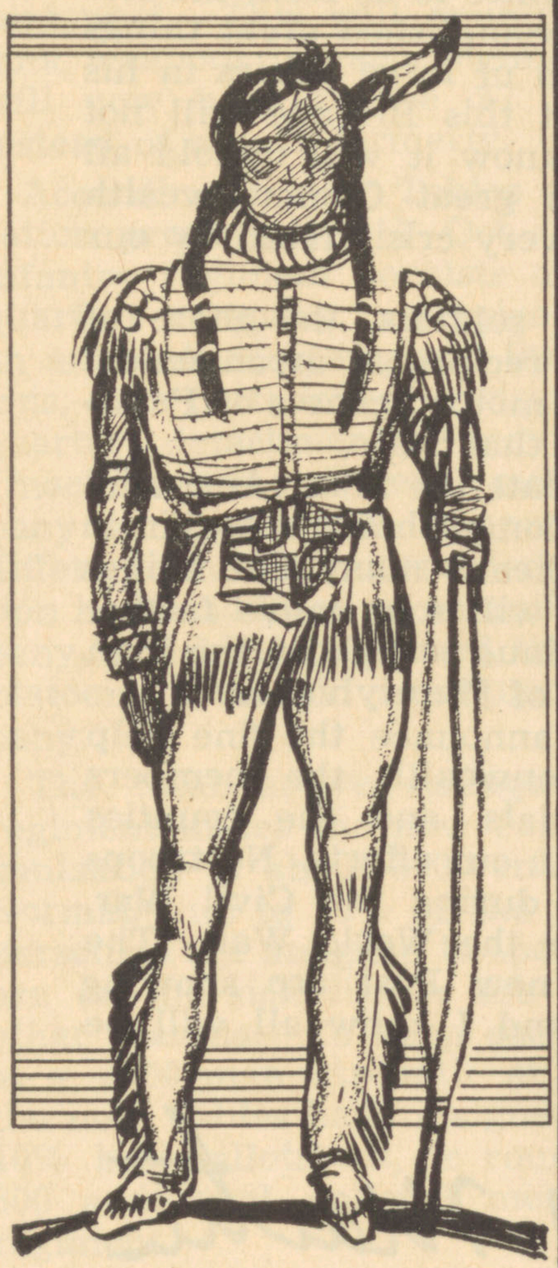
This section was rich in game and the Swatara was a most excellent fishing ground. As late as 1807 there were five hundred shad caught in this creek. Swatara, in the Susquehanna Indian language (Schahadawa) signifies "where we feed on eels."

Governor John Penn on July 7, 1764 issued a proclamation providing that "for every male Indian enemy above ten years of age taken prisoner a sum of money would be paid." A smaller sum was offered for a female prisoner and for scalps. Many persons of ill repute became Indian hunters because it paid better than any other trade. This made it very dangerous and unpleasant for our friendly Indians, many of whom left their homes and towns and moved westward. Some returned at intervals for money or other valuables which they had hidden in the earth.

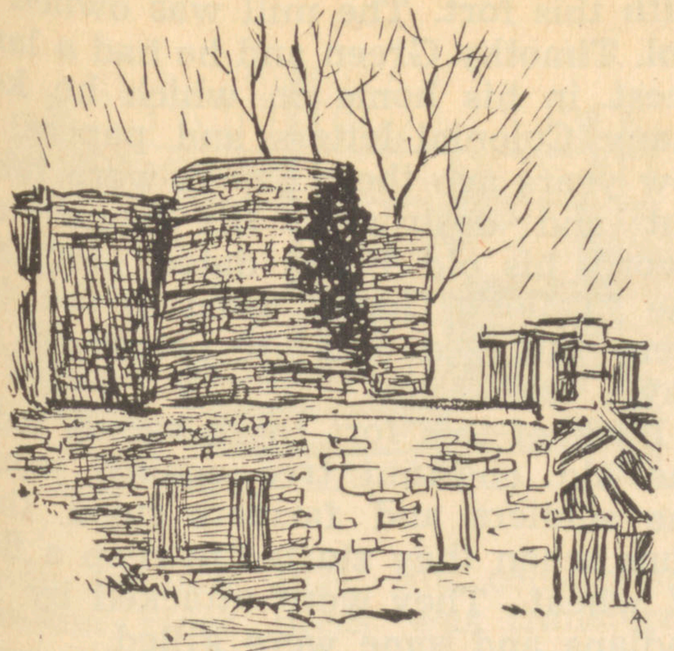
Indian Towns

There were quite a few of these towns scattered over our country. The Indiantown Gap area had four. Original warrants for land reveal this interesting history. For instance, to John Alexander there was a warrant, March 25, 1738, for two hundred acres of land "lying opposite the Indian Town where Indian Sam lived on the Bigger Branch of the Sudaura." Another warrant included "a portion of the Indian Town on Indian Town Creek."

Indiantown Gap was so named because of the Indian towns in its vicinity. There was one of considerable size



The house of Adam Read, near Indiantown Gap, was used in 1756 as a rallying point for farmers in their defense against the Indians. (Source "Frontier Forts")



MANADA FURNACE, ABOUT 1900

at its north entrance where Indian belongings may still be found. The town at the south entrance was pointed out to me by my father, a teacher, born in 1841, a member of a family of original settlers, as on the east and south sides of the gap. This town was of considerable size and contained inhabitants who had superior minds. This is shown by their shapely made tools, implements and ornaments, which we find and from the interesting history we have preserved. They always had an abundant supply of corn which they raised. The women would cure it in the sun and then bury it in the ground in large earthen bowls or jars, where they could remove it as they would need it. They ground this corn with a stone pestle and mortar.

The Indian women of Indiantown Gap were not as tall as the men. They were slim in stature, beautiful of countenance with coal-black hair and were noted for their ability in making pottery, tanning and decorating leather, making beads and other ornaments and for their knowledge of herbs and roots that would cure many illnesses.

The girls learned these arts from their mothers while the boys were taught to hunt and fish and to shoot with the bow and arrow.

Very often we find them at "Harpers" (1740) or the "Half Way House" entertaining the travelers and at the same time earning a few coins. It was a common sight to see a traveler put up a coin for the boys to shoot at. The real American lad who was lucky enough to hit the coin became its owner.

The Dutter Mill

This mill was erected near the place where Indiantown Creek crosses the road which is parallel with the mountain and the first temporary water supply for the first camp of the field artillery was taken from the mill race established in that year. It was established by a Philadelphian in the early colonial days and the Indians watched the construction of the mill, dam, race and then with greater astonishment the mechanism and the grinding of the grain. They went back to their town and told the people how the white man ground corn.

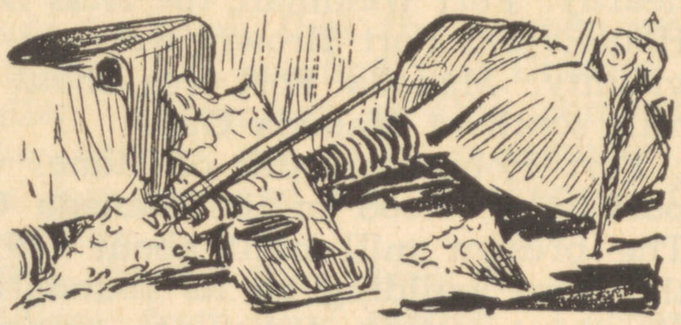
The Indians wondered how they could get the white men to grind their corn. They wanted him to do it and they wanted to pay him for his work. At last an idea struck one of the older men. He knew of a precious stone found in the mountain. Tradition says the place was back of Beelzebub which was a log cabin village west of the mill. The Indians secured some of these stones and took them to the mill with some corn which they wanted the miller to grind.

After the corn was ground, they gave the miller the stones as his pay. The miller, thinking them ordinary stones, chucked them into a corner. The Indians repeated their trips to the mill with corn to grind and stones which the miller considered to be worthless as pay. When the miller failed to pay his rent the owner came up from Philadelphia. On entering the mill he saw the heap of stones and asked the miller what he wanted with those shapeless, useless things. He stated that they were given to him by the Indians for grinding their corn. This aroused the Philadelphian's interest. He picked up several of the stones, examined them and found them full of sparkling specks, placed a few of them in a small sack and took them to Philadelphia, where he had them assayed and found them rich in gold. The owner at once came back to the mill, cancelled the back rent bill, and asked the miller if he would accept a deed for the mill property for the remainder of the stones. The miller took the deed and on it may be found in writing "received stones as pay."

These Indians were the friends of the white man. Before they left their beloved homes they asked their white friends to go along to the mountain, at which time they would show them where they found the precious stones and then their families would not need to work thereafter. The Indians wished to blindfold the white men but the white men would not submit to this and the place from which the stones were obtained has never since been found.

Land Development

When the land in this section was being bought for a military reservation, in the early 1930's, the price averaged about twenty to thirty dollars an acre. This is interesting compared



HISTORIC OLD CHESTNUT TREE

to purchase price paid to the Indians for a wide area in 1736; twenty brass kettles, 100 blankets, sixty linen shirts, 300 pounds of gun powder, and similar articles were used in consummating the purchase.

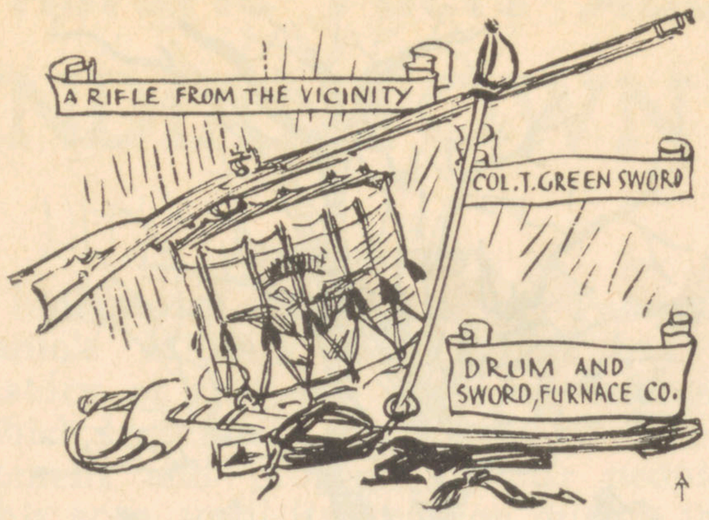
This land had been kept quite clear by the Indians, burning it off each year to aid in their hunting of buffalo and deer. When the first settlers, the Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, Moravian, and French Hugenots arrived they called these lands, "Barrens." A huge tree was found standing here and there. These people built substantial homes and some were used later, as we will see, as forts. Places for school, worship, and burial were established. Many of these places are still standing or have stood until recently and are interesting and worth preserving.

Two graveyards in the target range area until recently contained the remains of many persons connected with local colonial history. The Hampton cemetery at the west end has been abandoned as such to make way for the expanding program and the bodies moved to the Walmers Church or other burial grounds. The Moonshine log church and graveyard or Grindstone Mountain are still intact and an interesting spot to visit. The natives of this section were God-fearing people, and lived in peace and plenty up to the French and Indian War.

Part of the artillery firing range is in Dauphin County while the remainder of the range and the camp site are in Lebanon County, although the entire area was known as Chester County in 1682.

Frontiers

After Braddock's defeat in 1755 the French, or rather their Indian allies, encouraged by their success, pushed their incursions into the interior parts of the frontier settlements. The section from Manada Gap to and some distance beyond the Swatara Gap, now site of the Reservation, suffered more than any other section. Manada Gap in Colonial days had the most used pass through the mountains to the north. Through and from Swatara Gap the



unfriendly Indians conducted a system of signal fires and smokes on the hill along the trail or bridle path as far as Shamokin, now called Sunbury.

When this land was taken up by the early settlers they were promised protection on the frontiers by the Quaker government at Philadelphia, which they never received. After pleading many times, even taking some of their mutilated dead and their Indian murderers before the Philadelphia Council and securing no satisfaction, they took a more direct course. After much loss of lives and crops the "Paxton Boys" did their own protecting, beginning with a raid against some Indians.

After much loss of lives by the tomahawk, being carried away in captivity, burning the buildings, destroying of crops, and stealing of animals, forts were ordered to be erected beginning in 1755. This section of the Military Reservation had many forts and blockhouses. Its three wonderful mountain passes made this section the "High Water Mark" of the French and Indian War. A good sized book could be written on our immediate forts and read with the greatest interest. Each has an interesting story to tell.

(Many of the barns and buildings, dismantled and removed from the Reservation by C.C.C. Camp and reservation personnel since 1933, were found to be constructed over original blockhouses. Heavy timbers, iron—hard with age, and in which were built rifle-slits, shoulder high, constituted the foundations around which several large barns were built.)

Local Forts

Swatara Fort, built in 1755 of logs, containing port holes, stood southeast of the Reservation. It guarded the pass through Swatara Gap and was located near the intersection of the north-south and east-west trails. It is now marked by a large boulder and bronze tablet placed where it may be seen from the road.

The first and most important commander was Captain Frederick Smith, whose company came from Chester County. He was ordered to build a fort at the Swatara Gap, but when he arrived, found one already erected. Because he was its first commanding officer it was often called Fort Smith.

When the alarming news of the Indians murdering the whites up the Susquehanna River near Shamokin reached this section, the farmers assembled with guns, swords, axes, and pitchforks. Captain Conrad Weiser divided them into companies of thirty men each and sent them to the Narrows of the Swatara where the enemy was expected to come through. Here the farmers made breastworks of logs and a quantity of bread and ammunition was sent to them. Some of the companies went to the top of the mountain firing off their guns in the air to terrorize any Indians who might be within hearing distance. However, the whites also became terrorized.

When they returned they received the sad news of murdering and scalping committed by a group of 500 Indians who were coming down from the north. With such news all the farmers returned to their own homes to protect their own families or help them into the nearest fort or blockhouse.

At one time it seemed as if the Fort might be annihilated. Many of the farmers were at their own homes and there were not enough soldiers in the fort to stand the storm from the Indians. No man could be spared. Captain Hedrick knowing this took a fife and drum (he could play both well), marched out of the fort into the thickets drumming and fifing by turns, then giving commands loud and clear and repeating them until he had scared the Indians away. They thought a large army was moving toward them.

At another time, George Miess, one of the writer's ancesters, who lived on the east side of the Swatara and who had three sons killed by the Indians, saw the Indians about to attack his neighbor's home to which they had already set fire. He ran with his servant boy and made a great noise at the same time. The Indians hearing this and thinking a great number of settlers were coming, ran, leaving behind them a tub of butter and a side of bacon. They drank all the brandy in the spring-house and took several gammons, a quantity of meal and some bread. They killed one of the horses hitched to a plow and dropped a large French knife when they ran away. Had it not been for the bravery of Mr. Miess they would have attacked the neighbor's house.

There are many other forts in this vicinity. Fort Sugar or the Moravian house stood about one mile east of Lickdale and was used so much that the port holes were black from burnt powder until the day it was torn down. An interesting old Moravian graveyard with persons buried in it who were murdered by the Indians is nearby. Fort Weidman, the Hess Block House, and Fort Brown were in this vicinity. Manada Fort was about one mile south of Manada Gap.

Fort Robinson, built of stone, with port holes, stood in the Manada Gap. The present mill built about 1891, is the third building on its foundations. Many interesting stories are connected with this fort. The mill was owned by Col. Timothy Green and he had a large chest in his home in which he kept many Colonial letters and papers. A few years ago these papers were taken out and destroyed. His home-made sword, his old Bible, dated 1560, and the "Tailor's Goose" used in the fort were salvaged and are preserved today.

Back of this fort there stands today the old chestnut tree against which the soldiers and farmers stood their guns when they started to reap a field of wheat. They were attacked by the Indians and some were killed.

Fort Harper Block House built about 1740, and a cave where the refugees hid, stood about two miles south of Indiantown Gap on the Jonestown road, now known as the William Penn Highway. This portion of the road was an Indian trail originally. There were many forts extending from this point west to the Susquehanna River at Harrisburg.

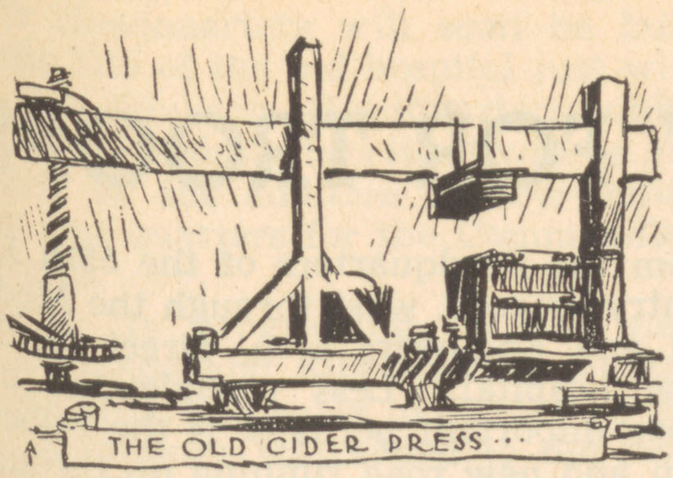
Many Whites Captured

It is estimated that during the French and Indian War 134 persons perished and thirty-three persons were carried off as prisoners from this section. Later, on a wintry day in 1764, Colonel Bouquet asked the settlers to come to Fort Pitt and later to Carlisle and, if possible, identify their captured friends. This section witnessed the return of many. The stories told by the returned captives were listened to with interest. Colonel Barnett who was in captivity for nine years and James Mackey a captive for about thirty years, told spell-binding stories of their experiences, which are on record today.

Early Trades and Schools

Following the French and Indian War the people returned to their homes, many of which had been destroyed by fire, and renewed the development of this new country. In addition to the farmers and teamsters, there were many tradesmen such as cobblers, carpenters and wheel-wrights who manufactured the large English wagons later called Conestoga wagons. There were rifle factories and "Hanover" rifles were known as good weapons in days when men's lives frequently depended on smooth-working, efficient and accurate firearms. Some of the other trades at which men worked were woolcarding, weaving, chain, cabinet and sickle making. Charcoal was manufactured and there were distillers and paper makers. The social events included corn husking, quilting and spelling bees.

Most of the old Colonial workshops are gone. An old cider press in which the weight of a giant log was used to squeeze the juices out of the apple, formerly stood in the valley now used as an artillery range. A huge wooden screw six feet tall was used to elevate the tremendous weight.



(In January, 1934, this century-old, five-ton cider press was transferred from the military reservation to the State Farm Show in Harrisburg, as an exhibit. The oak beam which provided a portion of the mechanism for pressing the cider from apples is thirty-three feet long and weighs over three tons. It was given to the State Museum by the Adjutant General, who obtained it from Mr. Nevin Moyer, who served in the 108th Field Artillery during the World War).

The early Scotch-Irish and German settlers brought their trades with them. Parochial schools were constructed with the Hanover Presbyterian Church southwest of the Reservation and with Walmer's Church along the southern border of the camp site. At Walmer's the old school is now used as the sexton's house. The graveyards at both places are of interest because of the age of the markers which bear the names of men who were leaders in this section when our country was young.

General John Harrison who had a large Fulling Mill on Indiantown Creek established a school for children of the workmen employed in his factory and for others in the neighborhood who wished to attend. It was composed of English-speaking people—most of the early schools taught German—and was quite successful. Another school was established at Harper's. At one time it was said that every person in the township was able to write his name. Lindley Murray, who attended these schools wrote the first English grammar written in the United States. He was born on the old Murray Mill Farm at the northern entrance to Swatara Gap.

Site of Canal

The Union Canal which was to the south of the Reservation was over five hundred miles long and was the oldest canal in the United States. It was surveyed as early as 1760 but on account of the Revolution the plans were postponed. Work on it began in 1794 and was finished in 1827. A large dam known as the Swatara Feeder, was placed across Swatara Gap for control of water in the canal. The dam broke in 1862 causing loss of life and property and was never repaired as railroad transportation was then replacing the canal. The ruins are still visible.

Participation in Wars of the United States

The parent organization of the Pennsylvania National Guard was the "Association for the Common Defense" or the Associators organized by Benjamin Franklin in 1747. A branch was organized here and called the Hanover Associators, which existed until the War of the Revolution. The name of *Hanover* has been bestowed on a number of geographical subdivisions in Pennsylvania, but it was first used in this section. The *Hanover Riflemen* with a flag of homespun cloth, made by the women of the community, marched promptly to Cambridge after the Battle of Lexington. They took part in the expedition into Canada and fought at Quebec, serving to the end of the war.

The flag of the *Hanover Riflemen* was of crimson bearing as a device a rifleman in green hunting shirt and buckskin leggings, standing on guard, with the motto, "Liberty or Death" underneath on a yellow scroll. It was adopted on June 4, 1774. As one of the early flags of the State it has been illustrated in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume 13.

During the War of 1812, a company from this section marched to the defense of Baltimore. Every man belonged to the militia and was required in those days to turn out in the spring and fall of the year so as to cause the least interference with farming activities. The company and battalion training days were gala events, looked forward to and talked about for many days thereafter.

A company known, because of its organization, near the charcoal furnace, as the Furnace company became Company D, 46th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War. To show that the women were patriotic, too, we find that Charles D. Fuller, a member of this company, later turned out to be a member of the fair sex and was discharged for disability.

The World War drew its share of soldiers from this section. Corporal Robert H. Hoke, whose parents lived on Black Walnut Farm in the center of the valley used as an artillery range, and who was a member of the 316th Infantry, was killed in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne. He was cited for gallantry in action and a local post of the American Legion is named for him.

The Blue Mountains

The haze which surrounds the mountains adjoining the Reservation enables one to understand why they are called the Blue Mountains. They are part of the Appalachian Range, together with the White Mountains, Green Mountains and Berkshires of New England, the Hudson Highlands of New York, the Blue Ridge of Virginia and the Great Smokies of Tennessee and North Carolina. On the crest line of these mountains is a foot path, not a motor road, traversing the highest and wildest parts of these mountains, called the Appalachian Trail. It has been cleared, marked and used by mountain climbing enthusiasts. There are points near Manada and Swatara Gaps from which extensive views of the lowlands may be had and a hike over this trail in the vicinity of this camp will be profitable for any soldier.

Crossing the Second Mountain, you will find a Young Men's Christian Association summer camp at Cold Spring, with Rattling Run and Devil's Race Course to the west. An early Colonial road now abandoned, crosses the top of the Third Mountain and may still be followed on foot. Paymasters with pay for the troops of the Colonial Army used it in great trepidation.

To this historic area Pennsylvania's citizen soldiers have been called for intensive training and their coming will add another chapter in the already interesting history of Indiantown Gap.

WHO SAYS "WHAT'S THE USE?"

By A. C. H.

A young man ran for the legislature of Illinois and was badly swamped. He next entered business, failed, and spent seventeen years of his life paying the debts of a worthless partner.

He was in love with a beautiful young woman to whom he became engaged and then she died.

Entering politics again, he ran for Congress, and was badly defeated. He then tried to get an appointment to the United States land office but failed.

He became a candidate for the United States Senate and was badly defeated.

Then he became a candidate for the vice-presidency, and was once more defeated.

One bad failure after another—bad failures—great set-backs.

Then he became one of the greatest men of America—Abraham Lincoln.

Who says, "Oh, what's the use?"

INDIANTOWN GAP

TRAINING AREA ALMOST READY FOR TROOPS

The 103d Quartermaster Area which last month was a line of stakes. "Haller Hill" on the extreme right.

RAPID progress is still the Keyword for construction of new quarters at Indiantown Gap. And, as much early construction nears completion, new projects—cogs in this tremendous machine—designed to provide adequate, comfortable training facilities for Pennsylvania's citizen solders, are being started daily. Now that the larger units are nearly completed, specialties such as refrigerating plants, laundries, incinerators and similar service units are being built.

Each day changes the general picture, and by the time this article appears in print, some units just started will be completed. However, our last tour of the Reservation before going to press (on January 8) reveals certain impressions as follows:

Since last month the general appearance of the entire area has changed beyond description. Around the older areas, such as that of the 107th Field Artillery, the greatest changes are evident. The well-known concrete buildings and mess halls are dwarfed and crowded by giant wooden structures across the parade area between the headquarters buildings and the mess halls where in recent years the redlegs, and cavalry soldiers, in their turn, marched by at the end of each drill day.

Most striking, on entering the Reservation, is the immense spread of the new hospital area at the west end. About 85% completed to date, there is perhaps more area under roof here than could be found on the entire Reservation the last time the 28th Division camped at Indiantown. Connecting many buildings here are closed and covered walks, from which patients can be taken from one building to another without being exposed to the outside air. New roads and streets replace late fields.

Speaking of roads, results of many improvements and new roads are now seen. Necessary relocations have been made. A country road serving the cavalry area has been straightened, widened and levelled. A new road cuts through the heart of the Reservation from the headquarters of the 55th Infantry brigade, west through the Medical and Engineers area, direct to the new hospital. Less conspicuous but more important perhaps, is the relocation and new road running up through Indiantown Gap to serve the artillery firing range in the vicinity of the west observatory tower. It turns to the left near St. Joseph's Springs, then ascends the mountain to connect with the road along its top, thereby giving direct access to the artillery firing points and making serviceable as a target area, much of the valley that heretofore was restricted because of the approach road network. Also, that new broad ribbon of hard-surfaced road which makes a bee-line from Division Headquarters to the highway near Harpers Tavern is very confusing to the old timer who thought he knew his camp.

Operation of the camp is aided by 168 men of the 1325th Service Company now on duty with their officers from Camp Dix. From the M.P.'s at the crossroads directing traffic, to the handling of supplies and equipment being stored for use of the incoming troops, these men are very much on the job. Approximately 90% of the unperishable foodstuffs are on the ground and being cared for. A building for officers quarters to house many already on duty is being rushed to completion near the Reservation offices. Quarters have also been started to house approximately 1000 men of several White and Colored service companies in the area once occupied by the 55th Infantry Brigade before they moved to the east end of the Reservation. These units will be permanently assigned to Reservation services.

Work has been started on a Laundry, a Bakery, a Refrigerating plant and eleven warehouses. A Hostess House, Service Club building, Post Office and

The new water supply pipe line from Jonestown nears its termination (from which point photo was taken) with 56th Brigade area in rear.

Redlegs and Cavalry soldiers:—here's a shot across the parade ground area (107th F.A.) where once you had "March-By."

Dental Clinic are also under way. A Post Headquarters will soon be built at the site of the old hospital just west of the Division Headquarters units. Division Headquarters itself will be enlarged by the addition of new buildings and quarters for the Commanding General.

Work is progressing on the new power house and substation in the Engineer area, and early in January a 25-ton incinerator was added to the sewage treatment system.

Two Fire houses have been completed and their apparatus is manned by men of the 1325th Service Company. A third Fire house, with quarters for the firefighters in rear, is being built at the junction of the road leading into the Gap with that serving the 107th Field Artillery water tower.

A Carpenter Shop and Motor Repair Shop will soon be under construction.

The big water main has been laid from Jonestown to the immediate west of the 56th Infantry Area. Here a new 750,000 gallon water tank is being erected, to which the new pipe line will be connected.

It is interesting to note that the new 56th Infantry Brigade area is the only one that is entirely new, to date, and which follows exactly the army standard of layout. Here the buildings are set and spaced according to standard plans. All the other areas have been made to conform as near as possible to the standard plan, and yet take advantage of existing facilities and buildings already in place.

The first new agency to get into operation was the new telephone building, located next to the old church across the field from Division Headquarters. Here an initial installation of 200 telephones went into operation on January 7, manned by men of the Signal Corps.

The Quartermaster area at the east end of the Reservation is rapidly taking shape, and on the hill to the south of it, foundations for the Cavalry Area are in. Here ten stables will be completed ahead of the barracks, to take care of the incoming horses. In the Cavalry it is always the horse first.

Other notable improvements include the addition of 100 more targets on the 200 and 300 yards target range. Some 2700 Sugar Maple trees have been planted along the main roads and highways of the Reservation by permanent personnel. These trees commemorate the memory of those officers and men of the World War 28th Division who paid the supreme sacrifice.

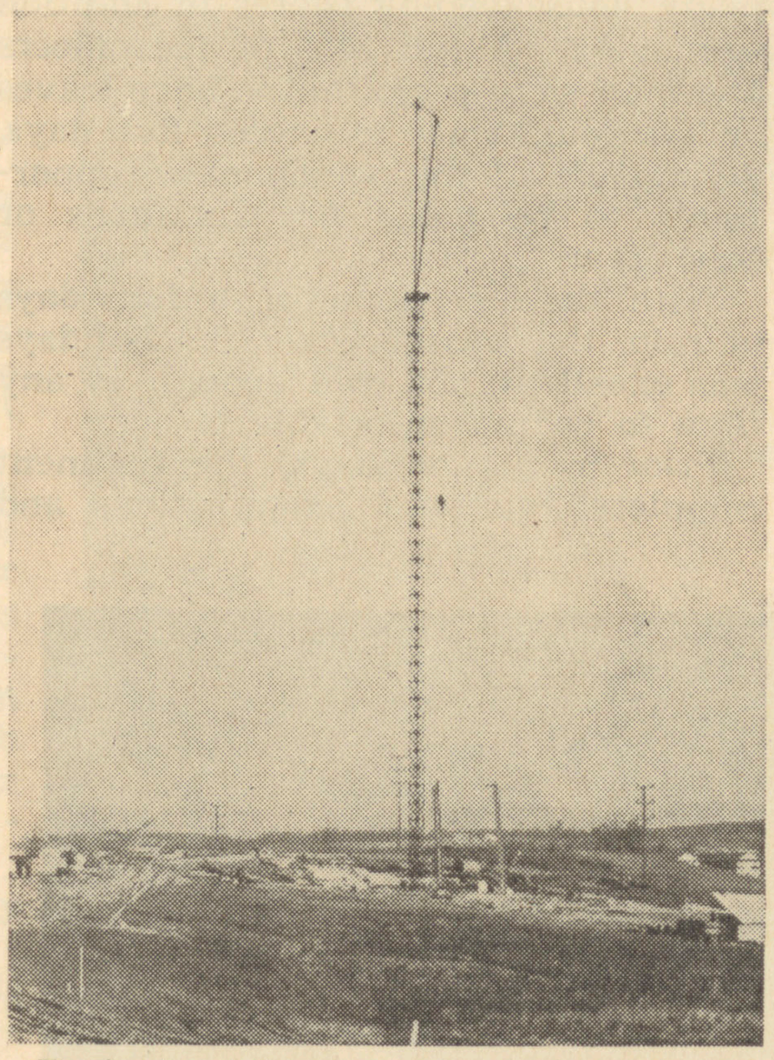
Clearing of areas at the artillery firing range is also going forward, even if lost in the confusion of the more spectacular construction activity.

All in all, this new Indiantown Gap, designed to provide a training area for some 23,000 men is progressing as fast as human effort can make it. Already sufficient housing is available to care for the Pennsylvania troops at their estimated induction strength.

Turning attention to the 103d Observation Squadron training area at the Harrisburg Airport, three barracks buildings, a mess hall, and officers quarters will be ready for use late in January.

Northeast of the present airport administration building, a hangar, 160 by 200 feet is being erected wherein will be housed planes and equipment of the National Guard unit. The administration offices and the company infirmary will also take up quarters in the plane hangar. Paved aprons and taxi-ways will fan out from the hangar to the main airport runways.

The Signal Corps will install complete radio facilities, floodlights and telephone lines.



Beginning the erection of the new 750,000 gallon water tank, west of the 56th Brigade area. That is a workman being hoisted up the steel structure at its right center. He made it to the top.

So, it won't be long now until our more fortunate guardsmen who can be spared from civil life to take the training, will be moving bag and baggage to the new City of Indiantown Gap. More comforts and conveniences are here provided than enjoyed by any trainees of the World War and Pennsylvania is fortunate to have most of its citizen-soldiers train within the borders of its own Commonwealth.

(See the Commanding General's Message for more details on training area.)

P. N. G. RADIO NET

WE are not definitely informed as to the activity in the P.N.G. radio net on Monday nights during the past several months. However, operators are urged to work the 4210 band during the drill period 8 to 9:30 each Monday evening when possible.

TWO MODERN COLD STORAGE UNITS FOR INDIANTOWN

IN another step to assure a plentiful supply of good food for the rapidly expanding Army, forty-six cold storage facilities in new Army camps or posts in all parts of the country either are under construction or will be started soon, the War Department announced on January 2.

According to present plans, eighteen of the camps will require a single unit, while twenty-two will necessitate the construction of two units each. Six camps will require three units each. Indiantown Gap will receive two units.

Each unit, of the most modern and efficient design, will provide properly refrigerated storage space and facilities for perishable food to supply 12,500 men for four days, 16,500 men for three days, or enough to provide meat, fresh vegetables, butter and such perishable products for the population of a city the size of Altoona, Lancaster or Johnstown.

The units will be of reinforced concrete construction. A temperature of ten degrees will be maintained in the center compartment, while the surrounding space for vegetables and dairy products will be from thirty-five to thirty-eight degrees. A special enclosed section will be provided for foods which pick up odors.

LOTS OF PAINT

BIDS have been opened by the Office of The Quartermaster General for an estimated 732,332 gallons of cream paint and 106,480 gallons of gray paint to meet paint requirements at forty-one cantonments. The estimate for the Indiantown Gap cantonment was 24,746 gallons.

The exteriors of all mobilization type buildings now constructed or being erected under the present emergency program of temporary construction are to be painted a cream with doors of warm gray.

It is estimated that the application of two coats of paint will require 14,000 gallons to paint a cantonment camp for one square division of 20,000 men.

Purpose of the painting is to preserve frame and metal surfaces and to enhance the appearance of the camps.

MARCH ISSUE

Copy is due in office of publication by February 8, 1941.

WITH THE 213TH COAST ARTILLERY AT VIRGINIA BEACH

SINCE the last issue of the PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMAN, the 213th Coast Artillery, Anti-aircraft, has moved its camp site although it is still located at Camp Pendleton, Virginia Beach, Va. The new site was formerly occupied by the 244th Coast Artillery of New York City, who moved into new barracks on December 23d. All units of the 213th are in tents, heated with the famous Sibley Stoves burning soft coal, but all kitchens and mess halls are now in wooden buildings. Outdoor latrines and showers have given way to luxury, these necessities also being in wooden buildings now even if some of them are exceedingly well ventilated.

The officers' tents remain in their former location, now being about half way from the Battery Streets to Regimental Headquarters. It is expected that officers will be housed in new Officers' Quarters, now under construction, about January 15. (This letter is being written on December 30.)

In line with Army Orders, the Regiment enjoyed a vacation for the holidays from December 21 to January 2. It was a vacation from training only, for it gave Batteries an opportunity to get caught up with paper work and many housekeeping chores in addition to moving. A full 35% of the officers and men were permitted to have leaves and furloughs not to exceed five days, giving 70% of the personnel an opportunity to be home for Christmas or New Year.

With the exception of a few days of rain, the weather over the holidays was excellent, not cold enough at any time to be uncomfortable.

Prior to the holidays, the regiment completed gunners' examinations and rifle practice. Early in January the batteries will have target practice with the 3 inch, 50 Cal. 37 mm. antiaircraft guns on the beach at the camp. Targets will be towed by planes based at Langley Field.

Recent promotions in the Regiment include:

Lt. Col. Walter McGee, Commanding 1st Battalion, Major John H. Brubaker, 1st Battalion Executive, Major George H. Tucker, 2d Battalion Executive, Captain John R. Oatman, Commanding Headquarters Battery, Captain Carryl E. Stauffer, Commanding 2d Bn. Hqrs. Btry., Captain John H. Faust, S3, 1st Battalion, Captain Philip H. Melching, Commanding Battery H, and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Scott, Executive of Battery D.

Officers of the Regiment are very much disappointed that no brother Officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard have visited the Regiment at Virginia Beach. The water here has been declared potable.

(Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps)

The 213th Coast Artillery on a night firing problem near Heuvelton, N. Y.

RED CROSS PLANS TO EXPAND AID TO ARMED FORCES

RED CROSS personnel stationed at Army camps, Naval Stations and military and naval hospitals will be materially augmented during the winter, Red Cross Chairman Norman H. Davis has announced. This increase, a part of the national defense program of the organization, was determined upon at a recent extraordinary session of the Red Cross Central Committee which was attended, among others, by Major General James C. Magee, Surgeon General of the Army, and Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy, both of whom are members of the committee.

Red Cross obligations in relation to the Army and Navy are primarily concerned with the social and medical welfare of the serviceman and his family. In fulfillment of these duties its trained personnel provides medical social service in government hospitals, aids the soldier or sailor in overcoming a variety of personal difficulties, and assists his family in meeting employment, business and other problems. All of these services play a part in maintaining morale.

Another phase of the American Red Cross national defense program is the expansion of the reserve of Red Cross nurses enrolled for service with the

armed services in time of emergency. This corps at present consists of 43,000 trained nurses of which 17,000 are enrolled in the First Reserve.

Between now and next July more than 4000 nurses will be called to duty with the Army while an additional 1500 will be required by the Navy, most of them to be taken from this reserve. During the same period it is planned to augment the First Reserve to 25,000.

Other national defense activities of the Red Cross include training more people in first aid, expansion of the volunteer Nurse's Aide Corps and strengthening of chapters in the vicinity of military and naval establishments.

OFFICERS' COURSE AT VALLEY FORGE

THE thirty-day course of instruction for seventy-five Infantry officers from company units of the 28th Division will begin at the Valley Forge Military Academy, Wayne, Pa., on January 26 according to an announcement by Division Headquarters.

Officers attending must be eligible for induction and must have passed the final type physical examination prior to commencement of the course. Quotas allotted organizations include one officer from Special Troops, one each from the Headquarters Company of the 55th and 56th Infantry Brigades and eighteen from each of the four infantry regiments.

The nature of the course will qualify the officers in the latest methods of instruction and how to put new methods of instruction into effect when they return to their units.

Since it has been impossible to provide living quarters at the School for the officers, quarters will likely be provided at one of the nearby armories in Philadelphia, with transportation to and from the School.

This instruction should have prompt and far-reaching results in the training of Infantry units in the field.

SPECIAL TRAINING FOR ADJUTANTS

FIFTEEN adjutants (S-1's) from brigades, regiments and separate units of the 28th Division have been authorized three days of special training at Fort George G. Meade, Md., exclusive of traveling time, to attend a course of instruction in Unit Personnel Duties. The course begins January 22 and ends the 24th. The detail of officers includes the Division Adjutant General, the S-1 from the 55th and 56th Infantry Brigades, the 53d Field Artillery Brigade, Special Troops, the four Infantry regiments, the 107th, 108th and 109th Field Artillery Regiments, the 103d Quartermaster Regiment, the 103d Medical Regiment and the 103d Engineers Regiment.

Commands 73rd Field Artillery Brigade

Brig. Gen. William A. March

GENERAL March enlisted in Company F, 2d Pennsylvania Infantry on March 7, 1913 and advanced to the rank of 1st Lieutenant in that Company. On January 17, 1916 he was made a Captain and placed in command of Company C, 2d Pennsylvania Infantry. In March, 1917, he was placed in command of Battery D, 2d Pennsylvania Field Artillery, which he commanded until promoted to Major on September 22 of that year. He was transferred to the 108th Field Artillery and served in France with that regiment until May 17, 1919. He served in many battles and was awarded the Croix de Guerre in 1918.

He was appointed Colonel of Field Artillery on August 26, 1920 and has commanded the 108th Field Artillery until his promotion to Brigadier General on December 6, 1940, when he was placed in command of the 73d Field Artillery Brigade.

STRENUOUS PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS

GENERAL instructions governing the training of National Guard troops brought into Federal Service have been announced by the War Department. The first 60,000 members of the Guard were called to active duty on September 16, 1940, and other quotas have been called monthly to take the field just as fast as quarters are prepared to house them.

In announcing its training program, the War Department emphasized that the National Guard would undergo a period of severe training and conditioning. Its goal will be to develop rapidly a fighting force comparable to the best combat troops of any country.

Induction Procedure

The soldiers of each unit are assembled at the Armory or other designated point at their home station. Complete individual equipment is issued to each man. All officers and enlisted men are given a thorough physical examination and the usual inoculations against smallpox and typhoid fever completed. The induction into Federal Service involves the checking of records and of property and will probably take several days to complete, during which time the National Guard organizations remain at their home station.

After procedure of induction has been completed, the units will be sent either to designated training areas or to temporary locations where they will remain until their regular training camps are ready for occupancy. At mobilization points in the South where the winter weather is not severe the troops will occupy tent camps throughout the year, while in the North temporary buildings of the cantonment type will be used to house the troops.

Training Emphasis

Initially the training emphasis will be placed on individual instruction, on the physical hardening of the soldiers, and on basic and specialist training. After the individual has been physically hardened, qualified to march, to use his weapons, and to care for himself and his means of transportation in the field, unit training, to include squads, platoons, and companies, will be emphasized. Speed, initiative, and teamwork will be stressed. In exercises blank ammunition and other expedients will be used to approximate battle conditions. Numerous firing tests with live ammunition will be given.

Subsequently the training of battalions will be emphasized, after which regimental and combat team exercises and the combined training of larger units will be conducted. (A more detailed program of instruction for Pennsylvania troops will be found elsewhere in this issue.)

Object of Instruction

The object of this strenuous instruction will be to develop the individual, the organization, equipment and transportation of all units so that they may take the field on short notice and operate efficiently under combat conditions. Individual training will include severe physical training and conditioning,

PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMEN GRADUATE FROM FORT MEADE COOKS' AND BAKERS' SCHOOL

Rear row, L. to R.: Sgt. Slaughter, Sgt. Smith, Sgt. Holloway, Pfc. Dressler. Center row, L. to R.: Sgt. Seeley, Corp. Kocker, Pfc. Cordingly, Tech. Sgt. Birks, Regular Army Sergeant Instructor, Sgt. Kountz, Pfc. Hicolla, Sgt. Milanese. Front row, L. to R.: Sgt. Boyce, Sgt. Falcone, Pfc. Mallis, Corp. Cook and Sgt. Greene. These students all graduated early in January with better than average marks and are still on duty at Fort George G. Meade. They will be at Indiantown Gap to welcome their units when the troops move in, and, as part of the training program, assist in the instruction of the other cooks and bakers of the Division at the Indiantown Gap schools.

care and use of individual weapons and equipment, care of the individual under field conditions, use of cover, concealment, and camouflage, scouting, and patrolling day and night, target and combat practice with all weapons, map reading, including aerial photographs and mosaics, and the use of compass, personal hygiene, and marching.

Unit training will include organization functioning and actual operations under field conditions, singly and in combined teams. In unit training stress will be laid on combat firing, reconnaissance, entrucking and detrucking, issuance and execution of orders, marching and march discipline, communication, including telephone, radio, and visual signaling, defensive measures against various types of attack, including those of aviation and mechanized units, concealment from air observation, and night operations and movements.

Troop schools for officers, non-commissioned officers, and specialists will be established in each training unit.

The training program outlined will be very intensive and will be most exacting in its requirements of officers and soldiers of all arms and services.

Selective Service Men Added

A considerable portion of the first increment of the men called to the colors under the operation of the Selective Service Act will be assigned to the National Guard as well as to the Regular Army for training. These men will be utilized to bring the National Guard units up to full war-strength and will place upon the National Guard officers and enlisted men the responsibility for making the selected men, as well as the National Guard recruits, thoroughly efficient soldiers during this year of intensive training.

The officers and enlisted men of the National Guard entering active service realize that the conditioning process will involve many discomforts and some hardships. The need for calling these men into active service at once has made it necessary to forego for the present many of the comforts that will be available later. Many camps have been somewhat improvised and the buildings and installations that later will add much to the comfort of the troops are still incomplete. Nevertheless, adequate provision has been made for the health of the soldiers and for a wide variety of recreational activities. It is expected that initial difficulties will soon be overcome and that the soldiers will soon learn to adjust themselves to the routine of camp life and to the strenuous training program that has been prescribed.

"The game of politics isn't what it used to be," remarked Senator Sorghum.

"Why, doesn't the crowd listen to you?"

"Yes. They used to be satisfied to shake hands and listen to a brass band. Now, they pay so much attention to my remarks that I have to be careful what I say."

Commands 53rd Field Artillery Brigade

Brig. Gen. Eric Fisher Wood

After commanding the 107th Field Artillery since November, 1923, Colonel Eric Fisher Wood was promoted to Brigadier General of the Line, on December 20, 1940, and placed in command of the 53d Field Artillery Brigade.

Starting his military career during the World War in November, 1914, he became a Lieutenant in the American Ambulance Corps attached to the French Army, and witnessed most of the early battles of the World War. He became a Major in the U. S. Infantry Reserve Corps in November, 1916.

From January, 1917 until July of that year, he served with the 63d Division of the British Army, and on the day that year, that America declared war on Germany, he was wounded. He returned to the United States Army in August, 1917 and served with the 83d and 88th American Divisions. From June, 1918 until August the same year, he attended the Army General Staff College in Langres, France. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on March 24, 1919 and honorably discharged April 25, 1919.

He took part in the battles of the 1st Marne, 1st Ypres, Somme, 3d Ypres, Arras, Meuse-Argonne and many minor engagements.

He was wounded a second time on the morning of Armistice Day, November 11, 1918. His decorations include the Order of the Purple Heart, the Croix de Guerre with Palm, the French Minister of War's Gold Medal of Honor for Saving Life. He was made Knight of the French orders of the Black Star and of the Legion of Honor, and was subsequently elevated to higher honorary rank in both these orders of knighthood.

General Wood returned to the Pennsylvania National Guard January 1, 1920 and was assigned to the 18th Pennsylvania Infantry as a Lt. Colonel. For a short time in 1923 he commanded the 176th Field Artillery, and on November 16, 1923 was promoted to Colonel and placed in command of the 107th Field Artillery. He is also a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Don't Forget—Deadline for March Copy is February 8, 1941

THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF WAR*

BY LOWELL M. LIMPUS, CAPTAIN, INAC-RES.

NO BOOK ever taught any man how to be a great soldier.

Only genius does that.

Yet no man ever qualified as a great soldier without mastering certain scientific principles of war-craft, which every good soldier must know.

They can be learned from text-books or in a military school, where Napoleon studied them. They can also be worked out by the use of ordinary, common sense. Nathan Bedford Forrest learned them in the saddle.

Service schools continue to function because ordinary common sense is a commodity no more prevalent in military than in civilian circles.

The principles concerned are always applicable, even though not always applied. The soldier who ignores them, regardless of rank or station, exposes himself and his comrades to destruction.

For that reason they are good to know.

They are as unyielding as the laws of mathematics. Just as a college professor and a kindergarten child both will get the wrong answer if they fail to subtract properly, so an army commander and a squad corporal both will court defeat if they fail to protect their flanks.

The corporal may see the seven men, which constitute his entire force, cut to pieces and flying in mad panic if a detachment of equal size succeeds in enveloping both wings. General Rennenkampf saw his whole Russian army stampeded, under similar circumstances, at Tannenberg in 1914. Both the corporal and the general should have known better because Hannibal taught Varro exactly the same bloody lesson at Canae, two hundred years before Christ.

Such principles are rigid and unchanging. They are scientific because they are unchanging. Paradoxically, one of the most rigid points out that their application is always changing.

Most of these principles are striking in their simplicity but they have the force of axioms.

They all simmer down to plain, common sense.

The "Fundamental Law of Strategy," for instance, wasn't beyond the grasp of that hard-riding Confederate cavalryman, to whom reference has already been made. He phrased it in his own simple language more than three-quarters of a century before the instructors at our Command and General Staff School saw fit to clothe it with smoother phrase, namely, "Be stronger at the decisive point."

Not so very different from the rule which Nathan Bedford Forrest worked out for himself as he led his hard-riding troopers across the southern plains — a rule in which the genius of the originator, eclipsing the faults of grammar

"Who the H— is the pacifist?"

leads him straight to the same conclusion:

"Get thar fustest with the mostest men."

Of course, the fundamental rule isn't quite as simple as it sounds. There's one tricky word in both versions. That word is "decisive" in the General Staff School's declaration. "Be stronger at the decisive point." And in General Forrest's statement the puzzling word is "thar."

"Get thar fustest with the mostest men?" Get where first with the most men? "Be stronger at the decisive point?" And just which is the decisive point? The tactician who makes a mistake in identifying it may not live to profit by his error.

There are rules for determining the location of the decisive point. Rules which have the force of laws. The good soldier knows them. He applies them, identifies the portion of the line in question and hurries his reserves toward it as fast as the men can move. If his opponent happens to be an equally good soldier, who recognized the decisive point at the same time and whose reserves had an equal distance to march, the worst that either deserves is a draw.

The success achieved was based upon the commander's ability to recognize the decisive point and hurl the necessary troops into action at the right time and place.

No one can practice either the science or the art of war, unless he is able to do that; to identify the critical area where the fate of the day is going to be decided. History is full of lost battles that were partially won, but were ultimately lost because the leader who had an advantage didn't know where to press it home. And that brings up the first of the three eternal questions of warfare; the queries that haunt the young lieutenant as well as the grizzled general;

(1) Where?

(2) When?

(3) How?

Where? In some portion of the field, somewhere along that shifting battle line, the decisive point will develop. It may be on either flank, in the rear or even right in the center of the front. Success depends upon the ability to identify it.

When? The ability to recognize the critical moment is almost as important. A blow struck at the decisive point before the proper moment is a wasted blow. So is one that is struck afterward.

How? The manner in which the blow is struck varies with the plan of the commander. He may be a cavalry corporal bursting out of a farm-yard on the flank of a passing patrol or a lieutenant-general watching the lines recoil on his headquarters map waiting for the enemy to reach that point which will expose him to the carefully outlined counter-offensive, but in any case he selects his plan from a well-tried arsenal.

"There must be thousands of different ways of striking that decisive blow," observes the layman, whose head is full of elaborate battle plans of the past. "Not so many," responds the professional soldier. "About four, to be exact."

It helps, however, if the commander has thoroughly mastered all the possible variations of those four methods.

The variations of warcraft are almost innumerable, but they can be classified according to similarities of type and it is the rules governing these classifications, which are the basis for the study of the science of war. The classifications must be mastered before the variations can be studied.

The student must remember that *they are classifications*, however. Most great military teachers insist on that. Rigid rules of strategy and tactics cannot be followed blindly. The rules are rigid, but they serve to outline the classifications into which the variations fall. The application upon the battlefield of the knowledge so mastered is an entirely different subject.

It must be mastered before there is

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*This is an adaptation from a section of "Twentieth Century Warfare" by Captain Lowell M. Limpus, Inact-Res., published by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., and is printed with the generous permission of the author and publisher. The outstanding value of the book is apparent from this brief adaptation.

any possibility of such an application. Children must learn the multiplication tables before they go on to the endless variations of algebra and geometry.

The principles of strategy according to the General Staff position "can contain only that which is common to all campaigns," and therefore "have a general and constant application to all cases."

"Basic and immutable" they are termed, and success or failure of military operations is declared to depend upon their application. They stress the importance of the following:

1. Offensive action.
2. Combat power concentration.
3. Economy of force.
4. Mobility of force.
5. Surprise.
6. Security.
7. Cooperation.

Offensive action is given number one ranking by the Staff School strategists and its value has been generally emphasized by military experts. "Success comes from the ability of the commander to select the right time and the right place for offensive action," declares the War Department.

Combat power concentration involves collecting the elements of military strength in one position and holding them there until the time comes to use them. The latter is frequently the more difficult part of the process. The temptation to send out detachments to take advantage of some minor opportunity often seems irresistible.

Economy of force implies simply lack of waste. It means that the good soldier doesn't detach more men than are necessary to carry out the various tactical movements that are component parts of the science of warcraft. It means that he doesn't weaken his main effort by sending too many men to protect his flanks. It calls for a very delicate adjustment, one which even the greatest generals sometimes fail to make.

Mobility is synonymous with maneuver. It is movement which makes concentrations possible and it is precisely in this field that the genius most often expands the science into the art of war. Anybody can learn the rules but their application is sometimes startling.

Surprise, is listed by the General Staff School text as "the most deadly of all weapons" and is defined as "doing the unexpected and thereby creating a situation for which the enemy is unprepared."

Security is simply military insurance against that same deadly weapon of surprise. It is the principle which "insures freedom of action" in the School phrase. Security provisions do not win battles—but they frequently prevent the other side from winning them. They protect the things that are vital to success.

Cooperation, the last of the basic principles of war, results from the combined action of either various units or various branches of the service.

All of the seven principles are interrelated but, even in their entirety, they are only a general guide. They serve to indicate the approaches which are available to the military student as he begins the analysis of the larger subject. They deal with both strategy and tactics and are prerequisites to the mastery of the science of war—the science that genius may transform into an art.

When the Science Becomes an Art

Leadership and generalship are entirely different qualities. One frequently exists without the other. Great leaders inspire blind devotion in their followers but that is no indication that the leaders themselves are masters of strategy and tactics.

On the other hand, there have been

"—and when we get through with you boys, your chests will be up where they belong."

excellent soldiers who failed to achieve full stature because they evidently lacked the spark which inspired their followers to perform miracles.

There exists a rather mysterious quality known as leadership, which enables its possessor to secure unusual results from the soldiers under his command. If he is a master of the science of war, and possesses the requisite daring, he may select certain of the general principles of warcraft and apply them, while ignoring the usual safety precautions. By so doing he transforms the science into an art.

In order to practice the science, a knowledge of which is essential to the art, the commander must work with soldiers. There are certain qualifications which make soldiers, setting them apart from civilians. Among them are discipline and organization.

The Twin Essentials—Organization and Discipline

Every practitioner of either the science or the art of war is unable to achieve results unless his subordinates carry out his orders. And it is a great deal which the commander asks of that subordinate in so doing; nothing less than the risk of the latter's life.

It is an easy matter for a division commander to indicate a contour line on a map and tell a colonel to "occupy that crest." But it isn't so easy for the individual soldier, out on the hillside in question, to carry out the order. What is it that the general asks him to do? To leave a nice, safe shell-hole where he is luxuriating in perfect health and go out into the open to face a barrage of enemy bullets.

Think of that soldier for a minute as he rises to go forward. Up there on top of the hill a man is shooting at him; shooting at him, personally. Trying to kill him, in coldblooded, calculating fashion. What is the natural effect upon our soldier? Every atom of his being shrieks a protest against this action. Every instinct of his forbears is screaming "self-preservation." Every panic-stricken impulse urges him to cower down into that shell-hole again.

Now it becomes clear that the discipline, which drives our man forward, isn't fear of punishment. What punishment could his commander inflict that would be more severe than that he is asked to undergo of his own volition? Death? If his fear of death were so compelling, then no power on earth could drive him out of that shell-hole. Disciplinary punishment is only a dim possibility in the distant future, but death at the hands of the enemy looms black and imminent. Yet disciplined men go forward.

Why? There have been many suppositions advanced—but this much we know. They seldom go forward unless they follow a leader. They seldom go forward except at his word of command. They seldom go forward except as an organized unit.

It is an axiomatic that they follow that leader only if they trust him.

Therefore, it becomes clear, disciplined men—men who have pride in their profession and recognize its ideals—function efficiently in war, if they are properly organized and commanded. And now we are ready to consider the recognized principles of organization and command.

Command and Staff Principles lists eight of them, detailed discussions of which simmer down to something like the following:

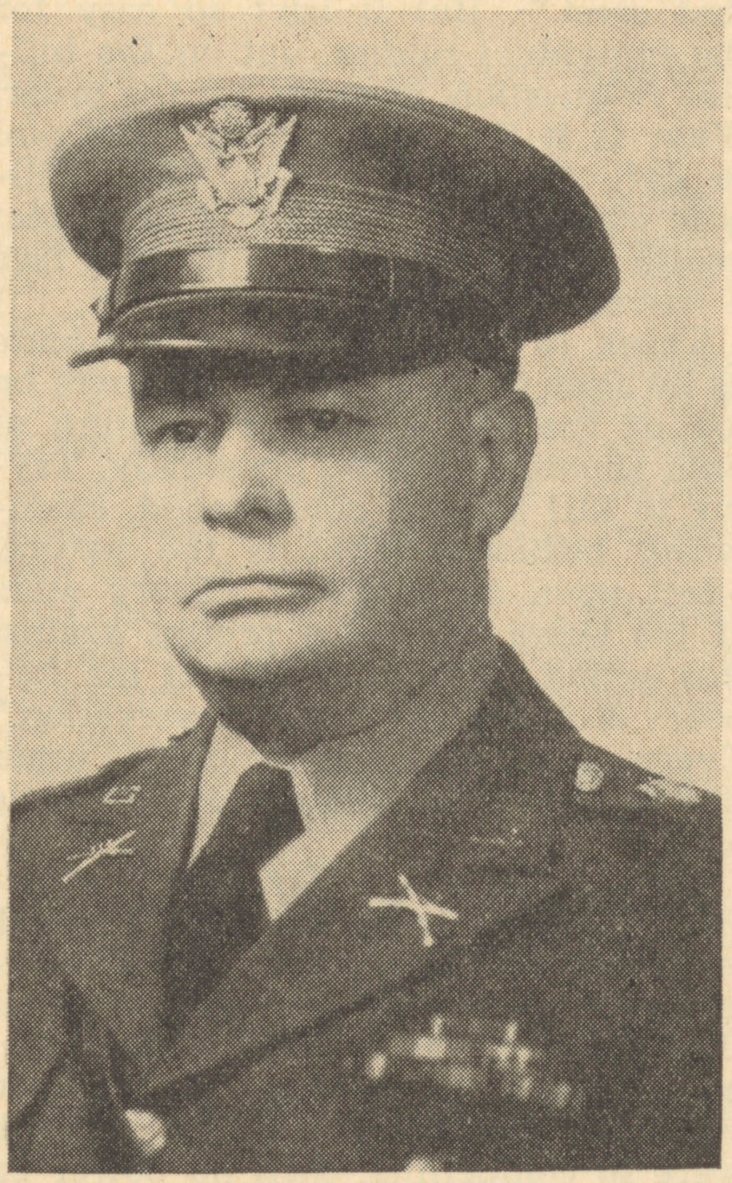
(1) Definite organization. Every member of the military service is assigned to one organization and to one alone.

(2) The chain of organization. Every military unit may be and generally is subdivided into smaller groups, each commanded by a responsible commander.

(3) Sole responsibility. Every member of the organization is responsible to one superior commander and to one alone.

(4) Full responsibility. Every commander must account to his superior for everything that happens in his organization.

COMMANDS 112th INFANTRY



Colonel Joseph R. Carvolth

ENLISTING as a private in Company C, 13th Pennsylvania Infantry in June, 1905, Colonel Carvolth served through the enlisted ranks until commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in July, 1915. He was promoted to 1st Lt. 149th Machine Gun Battalion in August, 1918. In May, 1920 he took command of Company C, 16th Pennsylvania Infantry and in April, 1921 was transferred to Company K, 112th Infantry. From 1922 until promoted to Lt. Colonel in 1937, he served as a Major in the 112th Infantry and the 3d Battalion. He is a graduate of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and has been awarded the Purple Heart for overseas service with the 149th Machine Gun Battalion. On December 6, 1940 he was promoted to Colonel and has been placed in command of the 112th Infantry Regiment.

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(5) The chain of command. Every commander exercises direct command only over those subordinates with whom he comes in personal contact. He exercises it over others through them, but he is responsible for his subordinates as he is responsible to his superior.

(6) Staff responsibility. Expert assistants, who relieve commanders of large units of details of their work, are not a part of the chain of command and each such commander is still responsible for the work of his staff.

(7) Complete support. Every commander is entitled to his superior's full support as long as he meets responsibilities and observes the rigid rules of military justice. (He must never be repudiated publicly.)

(8) Definite assignment. Every commander must be informed—and must know—just what his own job is and exactly what means are at his disposal in order to accomplish it.

Great leaders command the respect and trust of their men because, among other things, they obtain efficient results upon the battlefield. Such results are obtained only from troops who obey orders cheerfully and without hesitation. Such obedience is possible, amid the pandemonium and panic of the battlefield, only if it has become a matter of automatic response at all times. Such response is taught upon the drill-field and in the camp. Thus prompt and unquestioning obedience to all proper orders becomes the outstanding characteristic of disciplined troops.

Not the discipline which is punishment, but the discipline which is engrained respect for tradition; the discipline which prevents the sergeant from joining in the privates' "blackjack" game and makes him insist on full respect for his rights as a non-commissioned officer; the discipline which prevents the captain from going to a movie with an enlisted friend but permits him to die for him in action.

Discipline is two-edged. Regulations protect as well as punish. A new-made Captain discovered this during the World War when, in a sudden flash of petty rage, he issued an order reducing all non-commissioned officers in the company to private. And into his office stalked a little delegation of grim-faced non-coms, serene in the calm confidence of the knowledge gleaned from a score of years in the service.

Boldly, the sergeant banged a copy of the Army Regulations down on the captain's desk. Sternly he pointed out the sections that protected certain non-coms' rank and pay. Firmly he announced the undeniable fact that "the captain can't do that, sir." And the captain couldn't. He had to revoke the order.

Such men are disciplined. They know their rights and their privileges. And they know that some things which the civilian regards as hardships are privileges. Privileges to be proudly claimed.

Disciplined men rely upon the stern impartiality of military justice which protects the interest of all. They do not submit alibis—even the best of alibis. They have learned not to do so.

—*The Reserve Officer.*

Established January 1, 1848
EVERETT L. KENT, President
The Kent Manufacturing Co.
Manufacturers of
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COMMANDS 104th CAVALRY

Colonel Albert H. Stackpole

COLONEL Stackpole's military career began May 23, 1917, when he left Yale University to enlist in the Regular Army Field Artillery. He was promoted to corporal and sergeant and then, in France, assigned to an officers' training school. Upon completion of the course he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery July 10, 1918.

Upon return from France, Colonel Stackpole was appointed first lieutenant in the Pennsylvania National Guard and assigned to Battery A, 107th Field Artillery. In 1921 he was reassigned to the 104th Cavalry as a Captain and plans and training officer, after which he commanded the Governor's Troop (Troop C, 104th Cavalry).

In 1932 he was promoted to major and given command of the Second Squadron, 104th Cavalry.

Promoted to lieutenant colonel, he served as executive officer of the 104th Cavalry from 1937 until June, 1939, when he was assigned to field artillery to organize the 166th Field Artillery. Early in 1940 he was returned to command the 104th Cavalry and on December 3 was promoted to Colonel of the Regiment.

He is a graduate of the U. S. Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas.

Salt was a needed commodity, not easily obtained in early roman days. Soldiers of the army drew as part of their pay an allowance for salt. This was called "salarium," and in one season, the word became "salary," and meant fixed wages.

SECOND LEAVENWORTH COURSE

A SECOND special two months course, beginning February 10, 1941, will be held at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to give specialist instruction in the various duties of the four sections of the General Staff.

Brigade and Regimental Commanders have been asked to recommend selected and qualified officers for the course.

Only officers who are considered to have qualifications fitting them for duty with the General Staff with troops and have adaptability, military education and training experience, will be recommended. They must be less than forty years of age on February 10, 1941, and must not have attended any course at the Army War College or the Command and General Staff School.

SIGNAL SCHOOL COURSE

WHILE the War Department has announced that approximately ten signal officers from the 28th Division will receive an eight-weeks course at the Signal Corps School, Fort Monmouth, N. J., beginning January 21, 1941, as we go to press only one officer from the 28th Signal Company has been officially authorized for attendance.

The course will cover military fundamentals, company administration, training methods, basic signal communication and special instruction in teaching trainees as linesmen-installers, telephone switchboard operators, radio operators, teletype operators and message center clerks.

NEW BENNING COURSE

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of another course for Infantry Officers from the National Guard to be held at Fort Benning, Georgia, between January 22 and April 18.

Two officers from each Infantry Regiment, and one from the 105th Antitank Battalion will attend.

The officers will be selected from battalion commanders, regimental executive officers and regimental and battalion S-2's and S-3's.

New Twist on An Old Gag

Postcard from Florida: Having a wonderful time. Wish I could afford it.

THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Broad and Chestnut Streets

73D FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE MOBILIZED

AS this issue goes to press, the 73d Field Artillery Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. William A. March, Norristown, is being mobilized, converting the troops from State to Federal Service. The induction date is Monday, January 13, at home station where they will remain for about eight days, during which time physical examinations, inspections, issuance of equipment, and general preparation for the movement to Camp Shelby, Miss., will occupy every unit. The Brigade will leave for Camp Shelby by train about January 21.

The Brigade includes the 190th Field Artillery Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel B. Wolfe, of Lewisburg, and the 166th Field Artillery Regiment, commanded by Colonel Brenton G. Wallace, of Philadelphia.

The 101st Radio Intelligence Company of Pittsburgh, while not part of the Brigade, has received orders for mobilization on the same date, and will proceed with the Brigade to Camp Shelby.

An advance detail composed of Lieutenant Colonel Clarence E. Whipple, Williamsport, 166th Field Artillery; Major John T. Bell, Punxsutawney, 190th Field Artillery; Lieutenant George I. Bloomquist, Philadelphia, Brigade Headquarters Battery, and Lieutenant William L. Montgomery, Pittsburgh, 101st Radio Intelligence Company, preceded the units to Camp Shelby to prepare for the arrival of the main bodies.

On Friday, January 17, a motor convoy of motorcycles, trucks, guns and wheeled equipment, under the command of Major William S. Bailey, Harrisburg, will leave overland for Camp Shelby. They are scheduled to arrive at the training area on Thursday, January 23.

The good wishes of Pennsylvania's other troops go with these newly mobilized units and their experiences and activities will be followed with interest.

NEW INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING INSIGNIA

THE War Department announced last month that when an Army officer is not assigned to an organization he will wear the insignia of his arm, service, or bureau, *without regimental designation*, and that the shoulder sleeve insignia and other distinguishing insignia will be worn *only by officers actually assigned or detailed to an organization entitled to such insignia.*

It had been the practice heretofore for officers not assigned to an organization to wear the insignia of the last organization to which they had been assigned.

COMMANDS 166th F.A.

Colonel Brenton G. Wallace

COLONEL Wallace enlisted in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, May 28, 1917. He was transferred to the 103d Engineers in July and served with them until December 9, 1917 when he transferred to the Trench Mortar Company. He was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the 107th Field Artillery, April 20, 1918, and served with this unit in France until discharged, May 5, 1919.

Going into the Reserves he saw active duty with the 311th Field Artillery as a 2d Lieutenant, July, 1924, a 1st Lieutenant, May, 1926, and a Captain, August 4, 1929. On December 3, 1933 he was promoted to Major, 6th Field Artillery, on July 31, 1938 a Lt. Colonel in the 311th Field Artillery and on July 24, 1939 a Lt. Colonel in the 580th Field Artillery. He returned to the Pennsylvania National Guard, March 21, 1940 as Lt. Colonel and Executive officer of the 166th Field Artillery which post he held until his promotion to Colonel on December 3, 1940 in command of the 166th Field Artillery Regiment.

POST EXCHANGES READY FOR BUSINESS

THIRTEEN Post Exchanges, including one main Post Exchange and twelve branches, will be stocked and open for business upon the arrival of the 28th Division and the 104th Cavalry at Indiantown Gap upon induction into Federal Service.

The Post Exchange system, operating under the direct control of the Division Commander, will be under the supervision of a Post Exchange Officer, Lt. Colonel Robert S. Cowan, and a Post Exchange Council, composed of one officer from each regiment and separate unit.

The Post Exchange will be operated strictly under Army Regulations, which require that all credit charges and canteen book accounts must be settled by the tenth of each month. Net profits derived from the operation of the Exchange will be distributed periodically to units of the Division.

Canteen books will be issued in bulk to regimental adjutants for re-issue to personnel of the regiment. All items of merchandise will be sold at a price under that which is paid for the same articles on the open market. The Post Exchange will be operated on the theory of convenience to the military at the lowest possible price.

Each Branch Exchange will operate a tailor shop and barber shop. Depending upon the size of the Exchange, either a three-chair or two-chair barber shop will be in operation. These shops will be up-to-date in all respects.

In the tailor shops, repairing, alterations and pressing will be done. Dry cleaning will be handled by reputable dry cleaners on a twenty-four hour service basis. All work of this nature will be conducted through the regimental tailor shops at reasonable prices.

The present plan is to have the Post Exchanges open for business on the following schedule: Daily from 11:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.; and from 4:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.; Saturdays and Sundays from 11:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.

All Post Exchanges will be operated with civilian help except during peak hours in the evening, when it is contemplated that extra soldier help will be hired as needed.

The Post Exchange Council will make every effort to carry all types of merchandise that may be required. In cases where merchandise is too large or too expensive to keep in stock, special order sales will be possible. Winter clothing will be included in the initial stock, such as service caps, woolen shirts, woolen underwear, woolen socks, rubber galoshes, gloves, windbreakers, etc. In the spring, summer clothing will be stocked.

The Post Exchange Officer assures the GUARDSMAN that the Post Exchange will be operated for the service of the troops and that all necessary articles for the convenience of the enlisted man and officer will be available when the troops reach the Training Center.

CHAPLAIN BEATS DOCTOR IN LECTURE ON VICE

By JOHN J. BUTLER

LANGLEY FIELD, Va.—An Army Corps doctor and an Army chaplain of athletic proportions and two-fisted vocabulary went to the mat here the other day with that ever-young rascal, SIN, and the ringside crowd of more than 600 young soldiers packed into the Base motion picture theater awarded a sort of technical knockout for the minister with only second honors to the doctor. Everyone had been counting on the doctor to register the "kill" with his cold-blooded facts about life and laxity.

The occasion for the rhetorical set-to was one of those "morality" lectures to which men of the Army are sent nowadays at least twice a year by their commanding officers, who are charged with the duty of getting all of their men to the lecture and seeing to it that they at least appear to be awake.

The "bell" rang and the doctor stepped out first. He spoke as a scholarly man, who knows his ugly subject from front to back. No sensational hay-makers; just short hypodermic jabs to the body. Some of the statements he made about moral trespass blanched the faces of some of the youngsters in his audience. But most of these young fathers of tomorrow showed no enthusiasm. He seemed to be pulling his punches.

Then up stepped the rank outsider—the Chaplain who was going to dose 'em with Biblical quotations about the straight and narrow path. The stocky preacher sailed in with a sweet haymaker that rocked the old scoundrel, Sin, back on his heels. Action, color, drama, wow! The lads who get used to thrills aloft in Uncle Sam's big airplanes began to edge close to the front of their seats.

The minister talked a ten-minute fight. Did they want to be real soldiers for Uncle Sam or weak-kneed pansies? Would they walk their posts like God-fearing men of character, or, first time they saw a "skirt," forget their duty and start chasing her?

Did they think sewing "wild oats" was a smart pastime? Well, take it from him, it wasn't smart, but merely smart-aleck; it wasn't necessary at all, but downright stupid. How about the sense of dignity God had infused into the nature of every man? Could he hope to keep such a precious gift very long by "messing around." Didn't they have sense enough to realize that that kind of conduct soiled one's finer sensibilities, if not his health, too, with the result that he's left too coarsened

to appreciate the loveliness of a pure woman in wifehood?

What did they suppose Uncle Sam went to all the trouble and expense of providing for them this motion picture theater and that big gymnasium and library and the club rooms and dance hall with chaperoned girls for dancing partners? Why, answered the minister, in order to keep their minds occupied with clean subjects and keep their bodies fit and free from disease.

The bout suddenly was over. The minister grabbed his mackinaw and cap and ran off to keep another appointment while the men shouted their applause for him.

The Army Times.

SKI EXPERTS WANTED

Experts with skis and snowshoes, who are members of the 28th Division or the 104th Cavalry, will have a chance to demonstrate their talents at the Indiantown Gap Reservation.

The War Department, as part of a program of training troops for winter maneuvers, is providing $500 worth of ski and snowshoe equipment for the camp for use in reereation periods. Other camps where troops entered service earlier in the winter got much more equipment for training activities.

Commanding officers are asked to send names and ranks of any experts on these modes of travel they may have in their units to Headquarters, 28th Division, immediately.

WARRANT OFFICER CALHOUN HONORED

THE Thomas-Brill Post No. 1532, V.F.W., Sunbury, held Citation exercises, January 10, at 8:00 P.M., in honor of Edward S. Calhoun, Warrant Officer 190th F.A. Band; (103d Cavalry Band, now the 190th F.A. Band), and Radio Station WKOK and Staff.

This Citation is to be given by the Veterans in co-operation with our National Defense Program.

NO SOLDIERS FOR OFFICERS' MESSES

THE War Department has advised the service that it desires that civilians be employed for use in officers' messes and that enlisted men not be used for this purpose.

"No enlisted personnel," it is stated, "has been provided for nor is it contemplated to use such personnel in officers' messes in posts, camps, cantonments, or stations. It is desired that civilians be used, and paid out of funds collected from individual mess members."

CHANGES IN OFFICER PERSONNEL

Among the changes in officer personnel, announced by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania during the month of December, 1940, are the following:

Colonel William A. March, Field Artillery, formerly commanding 108th Field Artillery, appointed Brigadier General of the Line and assigned to command the 73d Field Artillery Brigade.

Colonel Eric F. Wood, Field Artillery, formerly commanding 107th Field Artillery, appointed Brigadier General of the Line and assigned to command the 53d Field Artillery Brigade.

Other officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard were appointed and assigned as follows:

Name	*Grade and Branch of Service*	*Assignment*
Joseph Reed Carvolth	Col., Inf.	Hq., 112th Infantry
William Glenn Hinckley	Lt. Col., FA	Hq., 166th FA
Raymond Merenda	Captain, FA	Hq., 108th FA
Charles Stuart Wunder	Captain, FA	Hq., 107th FA
John Quintin Timbrell	Captain, Inf.	Co. M, 109th Inf.
William Holloway	Captain, FA	Hq. Btry., 2d Bn., 108th FA
Henry Lawrence Davisson	Captain. FA	Hq. Btry., 73d FA Brig.
Robert Wilson Skillen	1st Lt., FA	Hq. Btry.. 166th FA
Robert Bruce Allen	1st Lt., Inf.	Co. K, 112th Inf.
Maxwell Michael Kahn	1st Lt., AC	103d Obsn. Sq.
Robert Norton Downs, 3d	1st Lt., Cav.	Tr. A, 104th Cav.
William Tait	1st Lt., Inf.	Co. F, 110th Inf.
Andrew Cella	1st Lt., Inf.	Co. H, 111th Inf.
Robert Elwood Myers	1st Lt., QMC	Hq. Det., 3d Bn., 103d QM. Regt.
Hugh John Mattia	1st Lt., Inf.	Hq., 105th Antitank Bn.
Ernest William Raeuchle	1st Lt., Inf.	Hq. Co.. 105th Antitank Bn.
William Tindel Wallace	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. I, 111th Inf.
George Chapman Thayer	2d Lt., Cav.	Tr. A, 104th Cav.
Benjamin West Frazier, Jr.	2d Lt., Cav.	Tr. A, 104th Cav.
James Edward Clover	2d Lt., Cav.	Hq., 2d Sq., 104th Cav.
Joseph Smiley Stormer	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. C, 105th Antitank Bn.
Harry Heller Goldstein	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. F, 111th Inf.
Harold Stephen Conway	2d Lt., Engrs.	Co. B, 103d Engrs.
Joel Henry Miller	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. K, 112th Inf.
Charles Kenneth Buckwalter	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. A, 111th Inf.
John William Putt	2d Lt., Cav.	Tr. F, 104th Cav.
Howard Burk Jones	2d Lt., Engrs.	Hq. & Ser. Co., 103d Engrs.
Charles Emmet Kolb	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. F, 111th Inf.
Gilbert Daniel Drexel	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. I, 111th Inf.
Charles William Barthlow	2d Lt., Sig. C.	28th Sig. Co.
Paul Michael Kienzle	Major, FA	Hq., 28th Division, as AC of S, G-2, in lieu of Lt. Col., vice Reninger reassigned
Henry Lewis Peterson	Capt., Inf.	Co. L, 111th Inf.
Samuel DeWitt Ulrich	Capt., M.C.	Med. Dept. Det., 108th FA
Harry McKinley Neuhauser	1st Lt., Inf.	Co. B, 111th Inf.
John Gwyn Welch	1st Lt., M.C.	Co. G, 103d Med. Regt.
Kenneth Leroy Diehl	1st Lt., M.C.	Med. Dept. Det., 110th Inf.
William Townsend Stotle, Jr.	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. E, 111th Inf.
John Massie Throckmorton	2d Lt., Cav.	Tr. C, 104th Cav.
Shelby Smith Walker	2d Lt., FA	Hq. Btry.. 3d Bn., 166th FA
Louis Walter Buckalew, Jr.	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. A, 105th Antitank Bn.
Pearson Arthur Beck	1st Lt., QMC	Co. D, 103d QM, Regt.
Albert Garton Branyan	1st Lt., Inf.	Co. H, 111th Inf.
William Buckingham Elliott	1st Lt., FA	Btry. E, 166th FA
Proctor Wetherill	2d Lt., FA	Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 166th FA
Michael Delgrosso	2d Lt., Inf.	Antitank Co., 111th Inf.
Israel Wistar Morris, Jr.	2d Lt., FA	Hq. Btry., 3d Bn., 166th FA
George Frederick Tyler, Jr.	2d Lt., FA	Btry. F, 166th FA
Henry Molseed McAdoo, Jr.	2d Lt., FA	Btry. A, 166th FA
George Winterton Mayer	Major, FA	Hq., 1st Bn., 166th FA
Raymond Elias Casper, Jr.	1st Lt., QMC	Co. C, 103d QM. Regt.
Edward Montefusco	Capt., Inf.	Antitank Co., 111th Inf.
Wayne Francis Wentz	1st Lt., QMC	Co. E, 103d QM. Regt.
Anthony George Lascola	1st Lt., FA	Btry. F, 107th FA
John Calvin Sheafer	1st Lt., QMC	Co. B, 103d QM. Regt.
Hubert George Dougherty	1st Lt., QMC	Ser. Co., 103d QM. Regt.
Perry Lytle Port	1st Lt., QMC	Co. A, 103d QM. Regt.
Orlando Mario Carrozzino	1st Lt., MC	Med. Det., 111th Inf.
Jules Joseph Horowitz	1st Lt., MC	Med. Det., 111th Inf.
William Frederick Lind	1st Lt., DC	Med. Det., 112th Inf.
Morris Ivker	1st Lt., MC	Med. Dept. Det., Spec. Tps.
George Weymouth Hutchinson	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. I, 110th Inf.
Joseph Andrew Schwalm	2d Lt., QMC	Co. C, 103d QM. Regt.
Edward Gilliam Nixon	Captain, FA	Battery D, 176th FA
Frank Speer Buchanan	Captain, FA	Hq., 190th FA
Eugene Clark Ingoldsby	Captain, MC	Med. Dept. Det., 190th FA
Leon Milton Messner	Captain, DC	Med. Dept. Det., 190th FA
August Constantine Pavlatos	Captain, MC	Co. G, 103d Med. Regt.
Edgar William Meiser	Captain, MC	Co. G, 103d Med. Regt.
Samuel Thomas Alton Crawford	1st Lt., FA	Hq. Btry., 190th FA
Harry Seiring	1st Lt., FA	Btry. F, 176th FA
Francis William Feightner	1st Lt., MC	Med. Det., 110th Inf.
George Isadore Blomquist	2d Lt., FA	Hq. Btry., 73d FA Brig.
George Gerald Acker	2d Lt., Inf.	Co. H, 112th Inf.
Houck Spencer	2d Lt., Cav.	Troop F, 104th Cav.
Edward Adam Roncone	Warrant Officer	Band, 107th FA

Resignations

Captain James F. Shigley, Veterinary Corps, Med. Dept. Det., 190th FA.
First Lt. Harry L. Dulin, 103d Observation Squadron.
First Lt. Robert A. Taylor, 103d Observation Squadron.
Second Lt. Wilbur R. Schopf, Company M, 111th Infantry.
Captain Thaddeus M. Boggs, Jr., Dental Corps, Company H, 103d Medical Regiment.
First Lieutenant Edward C. Beckley, Medical Corps, Medical Department Detachment, 109th Field Artillery.
First Lieutenant Robert L. Hickok, Medical Corps, Medical Detachment, 109th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Harry H. Pote, Medical Corps, Medical Department Detachment, 108th Field Artillery.
Second Lieutenant Victor E. Emel, Headquarters, 3d Battalion, 166th Field Artillery.

COURAGE AND FAITH

BY W. R. CUNNINGHAM

HOW OFTEN, in our moments of complete bewilderment, either in discussion, or after we have read a provocative book, or just alone with our thoughts, have we said to ourselves and to others in all sincerity, "well, I wonder what it is all about?" It is the self-same question man has asked himself ever since the days when our primeval ancestors roamed the earth, looked up at the stars, and things about them, wondering about the meaning of it all. As we look today at world confusion, order turned into chaos, with the wilful destruction of life and property in a war torn Europe, Asia and now Africa, with despots relentlessly going forward in their mad fury, we in America will do well to ponder in our thinking, wondering indeed . . . what it is all about . . . and when, if ever, man's courage and faith will lead to better things and once more, a normal and peaceful civilization.

What Is Needed

What this sick world sorely needs is both religion and philosophy. Go back into history, study the lives and experiences of men and of nations and you will find religion and philosophy have been the means of transforming human thoughts by which men and women, the world over, have found peace, satisfaction and the right inspiration for fruitful and productive living. Religion and philosophy have molded the lives of men and ever been the bulwark of nation's destinies. Only as peoples everywhere, America included, return to sober thinking can this and succeeding generations hope to see any semblance of order out of chaos. It is because incontrovertible truths have been replaced by greed, personal advantage, cupidity and selfish aggrandizement, do we find man's inhumanity to man reducing the world to a holocaust of brutality and barbarism which would have put to shame the cruelties of cannibalism.

Definitions

When we speak of *Courage* we have in mind that quality of thinking which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness and without fear of consequences. It is surely an hour of need in the Western world; need for COURAGE, ENCOURAGEMENT and HOPE. These all come with *FAITH*, which is just one more definition of religion, and with understanding and fearlessness, which is another name for Philosophy. Man can be philosophical, yet have little faith in the hour of darkness; little religion when all about him is deep in the mire of cynicism and an apparent lost hope. In the face of much that is filled with apprehension, great consternation; an almost hopeless outlook, there is still much left along the horizon of Faith, Hope and Confidence, to change our contemporary delusions and false beliefs to the more secure spirit of optimism toward a 'rising sun'; a day not far distant when order will supplant present day chaos. When Mark Twain was once asked, if it would ever clear after many dark days of successive rains, he philosophically replied, "it always has cleared, so why not again." We all must look for brighter days, but meanwhile our Courage and our Faith are those 'ramparts' that must be watched, lest the parapet of our civilization and our way of life, collapse because we have not met the issues.

"It was thoughtful of you boys to buy your own suits—but Uncle Sam furnishes all recruits!"

Our Point of View

If philosophy can teach us one thing, it is to take the long view, and to see even our worst disasters in the perspective of history and even of eternity. What are most people disillusioned about? In the 19th century many people were saddened that they could no longer believe in an all-wise GOD. They were even more saddened then as now, they could no longer believe in man. Democracy has been killed in the heart of Central Europe and has not solved its own problems where it is still politically alive. Above all, how can we believe in human nature itself, when, after thousands of years of civilization, man's inhumanity to man is more marked than ever, and barbarism employs streamlined instruments of destruction? The cave man now uses an armored car and despots have at their disposal all the advantages of modern science. Our point of view should become historical-mindedness. We should ever remember civilization always changes, sometimes, as at the present time, in what seems to be, a death throe. Remember, this is not the first time ancient Jeremiahs and modern Kibitzers have cried that it is the end of the world. It is truly an end of *A* world; a world in which cruelty and privilege have had a privileged place.

Is Democracy ended? No, and a thousand times NO. In the long prospective of history, it has just begun. It has only been tried in the physical sciences. We are beginning to try it out in ways which go into the root and fibre of every human. The European war is fast awakening us to the realities of life itself. Courage and Faith will show us the way out of our hysterical blindness.

Understanding

But there is still another philosophy we have yet to use. Even to men of much faith come depressions and despairs. GOD may be in his heaven, but all is obviously not right with the world. Yet in the midst of darkness we may, through understanding, see those gleams of eternal light; of beauty; of goodness and of truth which no darkness of the present time can black out. Philosophy may, by giving us a long view, offer us grounds for renewed Faith in ourselves. It may also give us a sense of eternal things to comfort us when all else seems to fail. A verse comes to mind . . .

My heart and my hand
Goes out to the man
Who can take it on the chin
He's the guy who says,
"I can't always lose,
So I'll try again till I win"

A Challenge

As the chorus in one of Sean O'Casey's plays sings, "we challenge life no more, no more, with our dead faith and our dead hope." Man is rapidly sinking to a sub-human level. He ought to be fully human and superhuman. Life is a blur now to many of us as we hear and read of the wanton ruthlessness in the old world. For the most part it is a dingy gray. There are some who still try to cheat us by saying that "round the corner is a lovely place of roses and kisses" and that the entire world can be changed by some catchword; some new technocracy or by a few more bombs dropped upon the bodies of innocent men, women and children. But the new creeds, unfortunately produce the kind of new people very much like ourselves. They seem to lie more and hate more and believe less in the

(Please turn to page 27)

LOYALTY

BY LT. COL. FRANK A. McKENRY, INSPECTOR 28TH DIVISION

"LOYALTY" as defined in Webster's Dictionary, is "Faithfulness to Country, to Friend, to Promise, to Duty."

Loyalty is the cardinal principle of life. Without Loyalty there can be no complete happiness; no full enjoyment of life itself. It is the foundation upon which is erected the entire structure of our existence.

Loyalty was beautifully expressed in that great unequivocal declaration of faith by Stephen Decatur, who at a public dinner given him by the citizens of the city of Norfolk, Virginia, in April, 1816, after his return from his victories over Barbary Pirates drank the following toast: "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our Country, right or wrong."

Too many are inclined to limit their loyalty to "Faithfulness to Country," where Loyalty is usually accompanied by much favorable publicity, the blare of trumpets, the waving of flags, and other expedients and devices designed to demand recognition of their virtue from the world at large.

Loyalty to friend, to promise, and to duty, each equally important with Loyalty to country, are very often overlooked. Friendships are betrayed thru disloyalty; promises are broken thru lack of loyalty. A marriage founded on loyalty is a thing of beauty, and will never be broken thru the philandering of the husband hiding behind an alleged double-standard of morals. A loyal wife will never acquire a so-called "sweetheart" just because her Bridge Club associates consider it the thing that is "being done."

The immortal Shakespeare, in the second act of "As You Like It," says, "I will follow thee to the last gasp with Truth and Loyalty." Loyalty is the basis of all teamwork. It is Loyalty to the team that drives the athlete to the limit of his endurance. It is Loyalty to his company, his troop, his battery, or other unit that makes the good soldier stand out above his comrades. It is Loyalty to the employer that helps the employee combat the primative urge to avenge a real or fancied slight, and carry on for the common good of all.

In this speed-crazy, jazz-mad existence of ours, Loyalty is not a common trait—it is deplorably uncommon. But like all unusual or uncommon things, it pays large dividends to the intelligent few who avail themselves of its possibilities. Once you establish a reputation for Loyalty, success is certain, and promotion to the pinnacle of your chosen line of endeavor, with the accompanying material reward, is assured. Your position in life is enhanced thru increased regard of your fellow men, and your happiness is made certain.

Loyalty is always reciprocal, and while some may appear to follow blindly, regardless of consequence, the lowered standards of today, in the end

"I'm exempt because I'm seein' double, eh? One more crack like that and I'll smack both of you!"

decency will prevail, and your loyalty will command the loyalty of others.

In closing, let me leave this thought with you: If you cannot be entirely loyal to your employer, to your team, your company, your troop, or other unit, at least be loyal to yourself. And being loyal to yourself, you will cut yourself adrift from that to which you have become disloyal, and to which you have become a traitor. A man who pretends loyalty to that to which he has become a traitor, betrays his fellowman just as surely and as completely as Judas betrayed the Christ.

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Altoona Units

Top spot in the news billing for the Headquarters Company this month goes to the little town of Williamsburg, Pa., which town in the past six weeks furnished twelve recruits to the ranks of the company. Their names are as follows: Clair Rorabaugh, John Charles Clapper, Thomas Jackson Hoffner, Richard Dio Stayner, John William Clapper, Don Leroy Rorabaugh, Marion L. Branton, Roy E. Cartwright, George B. Hoffman, Robert G. Forshey, Harvey E. Wance, and from the neighboring Williamsburg village of Gannister, Palmerino Galone.

Promotions to the grade of corporal, to fill existing vacancies in the Headquarters company, were made during the month of January, as follows: Privates First Class James H. Williams, Robert A. Bressler, Herbert A. Wissinger, Irvin Winters and Harold L. Fleck are promoted to corporals in the communications platoons, while Private First Class Henry V. Schunk is promoted to corporal in the regimental intelligence platoon.

Word filters to us, from across the hall, that First-Sergeant Albert D. Geotz, of G Company, has been promoted to the grade of Master-Sergeant, and that Platoon Sergeant Kermit H. Boyles, of G company has been appointed top sergeant of the same company.

And from the domain of the 110th Infantry Band downstairs, the cry goes round the battlements that "Becky is back," for Musician Wilfred George Beck a former member of the Band section, returned to the fold not long ago. Welcome, Becky, and now we know that "Number Nine" is saved.

Anti-Tank, Connellsville

The redesignated Anti-Tank Platoon now greets its fellow organizations as the Anti-Tank Company (Rifle) and wishes to thank the former parent organization the Headquarters Company, Altoona and its Company Commander Capt. Geo. T. R. Wicker for the splendid relations that we have always had both in the armory and camp training periods.

With an allotted strength of 4 officers and 73 enlisted men the Anti-Tank Company came into being on January 1, 1941. At this writing there are 65 men enlisted which is 25 more than the 40 men authorized for a platoon. 1st. Lieut. Scott has been charged with preparing the organization for "Induction" and Lt. Winkler is acting as second in command. Sergeants Anthony J. Vitale and Paul Z. Friend both N. G. U. S. officers have been recommended for officer commissions. There is allotted 1 First Sgt., 9 Sergeants and 13 Corporals in the Non-Commissioned Officers Personnel. This will again place many of the platoon personnel in higher ratings and give a headquarters platoon to the organization.

New Year's Eve saw the members celebrating The New Unit by a party held in the Armory. A salute of "Twelve Guns" from 2 of the Anti-Tank guns was fired at Midnight and the Company toasted to a long and eventful life.

In order to train everyone in all the basic phases of Anti-Tank work, schools have been established for officers, sergeants, corporals, cook, clerks, chauffeurs and recruits. Many are coming out on nights other than drill nights to help put the unit on top.

Lt. Winkler leaves us in the middle of January for the Special School for Company Officers at Valley Forge Military Academy and we hope he comes back with all the latest information.

Corporals Yakamick and Widmer are attending a fingerprint school being held at the City Police Station in order to be qualified for the work of fingerprinting the personnel.

Many members of the old Howitzer Company have reenlisted in the new unit and they will be quite valuable in the recruit training of the newer personnel. We welcome them back.

A check up shows that out of 2 officers and 40 enlisted men of the A-T Platoon, both officers and 18 of the enlisted men had 100% attendance during 1940. The attendance record runs from a total of 14 years for Lt. Scott to the usual 1 year of the younger men.

Medical Det., Connellsville

Medical Motto

Being kind to animals is humane, but being kind to your fellow man is the best daily practice to humanity.

REGIMENTAL SURGEON SUGGESTS

Human life is a wonderful thing, and death is an awful sting. Life is short but sweet, and most of us wish to live as long as possible. The Medical Department in the Army very often plays a most important part in preserving life, and in civilian life the men of the Medical profession use their knowledge daily in treating ailments and disease striving to preserve human life. Reckless driving snuffs out many lives each year, and to date Science has not as yet discovered anything to cure or reduce reckless driving. This is something that depends on the individual driver. Let us each and every one make a New Year's resolution to drive safely and protect the lives of others as well as our own.

The Med. Det. has put on a recruit drive prior to M day. A total of 34 new recruits are needed to reach the required strength of 70 men for induction. There have been 15 signed for the inactive reserve up to the time this article was printed and it is hoped that the remaining 19 will have signed up within the next few weeks.

The American Legion, with the fine cooperation of the V. F. W. and other civic organizations of Connellsville, has arranged for a farewell celebration for the Anti-Tank Co. and Med. Det. of our city. Full particulars of this gala affair can not be in this issue as the complete plans have not as yet been revealed. However, it is understood that there is to be some kind of entertainment at 7:30 P.M. on Jan. 24.

Company B, 110th Infantry, New Brighton, enjoys a Military Ball during holidays

1941, and following this there will be a reception and Semi Military Ball to which the public is invited. This will be at the Armory. This public interest in the National Guard should be an inspiration that would cause any young man to be proud that he is a member of the Guard and more so to be considered as a unit in the good old 28th Division.

Company B, New Brighton

The wives and friends of members of Company B 110th Infantry sponsored a "Farewell Military Ball" on Friday, Dec. 27, 1940, in the State Armory, New Brighton, Pa. The Hall was beautifully decorated in red, white and blue streamers, flags, patriotic balloons, etc. The dance was carried out in cabaret style. The boys of the Company in uniform and their girl friends and wives in evening dress were dancing about the floor to the personalized music of Eddie Frazier and his Orchestra. A very entertaining floor show was enjoyed by all. The dance was a great success and everyone enjoyed themselves immensely.

Milo B. Gacesa promoted recently from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant is getting his affairs in shape to leave shortly for a month's special training course at Valley Forge Military Academy. The following promotions have been made since camp:

Pvt. 1st Cl. David L. Steed to Mess Sergeant.

Corp. William Vivasky to Sergeant.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Norman C. Neal to Supply Sergeant.

Corporals to Sergeants: Arthur Measel and Melvin Peluso.

Pvts. 1st Cl. to Corporals: John Hanich, James Kester, Eddie Baker, Gilbert Burdick, Thomas Cordner, John Glasser and Dominic Buffalini.

Pvts. to Corporals: Stanley Sobolewski and George L. Thorne.

COURAGE AND FAITH

(Article begins page 24)

sanctity of human life. If life and things were just a bit normal, most of us would be saying "all is OK." But as we now know the picture, our vernacular is in reverse English with the familiar prize-ring and boxing expression, KO. The world appears to be 'hanging on the ropes' with a patient referee 'counting slowly' so 'it' can rise to its feet for one more gallant effort to win out. The challenge is ours. The challenge is the world's, for all peoples everywhere to gird their loins with Courage and with Faith. The status of every man, woman and child; their true glory, their destiny and their work for justice and charity come into a pattern in the Christian Religion and Philosophy. We abundantly need Courage and Faith in these desolate hours in the world's history. Much more, we need a giant spotlight thrown upon our own misgivings. Shall we meet the challenge?

TODAY'S SELECTEE IS MUCH BIGGER, HEALTHIER THAN HIS 1917 BUDDY

HOW does a 1940 selectee compare with draftees of 1917? The question is gradually being answered by reports coming in from various Army posts all over the country. They show that the 1940 recruit is a full size bigger, quite a bit smarter and a lot healthier than his predecessor.

Post officials at Fort Dix, N. J., say the trainees they received under the first draft have got it all over the boys of 1917. They're chests are bulging, they have bigger feet, and Capt. George Danker, property officer, is frantically sending calls to the QM General's office for larger shoes, shirts and pants. Washington officials say they are swamped with similar requests from other parts of the country.

The result is this: From now on uniforms will be designed for the strapping recruit of 1940 and the War Department is now at work revising the 1917 uniform specifications.

The following table indicates how husky the new recruits are. It is based on chest sizes anticipated and those required per thousand men at Ft. Dix.

Chest Size	*Army Regulations*	*Ft. Dix Recruits*
34	194	20
36	351	405
38	357	448
40	66	77
42	21	35
44	7	10
46	4	6

Capt. Danker also found himself short of shoes not normally carried in stock. It was anticipated that only six men in 10,000 would require size twelve shoes. Now it is figured that the Army will need seventy-seven pairs of size twelve for every 10,000 recruits.

The 1940 Selectees also proved that their educational qualities are better than those of their 1917 buddies. Officers at Fort Knox, Ky., were surprised and gratified at the I.Q. ratings made by the newcomers. Out of 249 men, twenty-six were of "very superior intelligence," seventy-seven "superior intelligence," eighty-four "average intelligence." Only forty were of "inferior intelligence" and seventeen of "very inferior intelligence." The officers said the results speak well for the average intelligence of the entire Army.

As to general health, America's youth today is far better equipped for military service than in any previous generation. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York, made a statistical survey of today's Selectees and reported that a large part of the men rejected were kept out by minor physical defects.

The report said:

"Even in advance of detailed findings on medical examination, it is safe to predict that they (1940 Selectees) will be found to be healthier, better developed physically, and with a lower incidence of serious impairments than the Selectees of 1917."

Reason for this better general health of the nation's manpower is cited in the fact that this generation grew up in a period when efforts to improve child health have brought results. The previous generation had no such aid or facilities.

Smallpox and diphtheria, tuberculosis, heart disease and thyroid troubles —great progress has been made by doctors and scientists in controlling and eradicating these diseases. Their work has contributed steadily to the improvement of health in this country, the results of which are now coming to the fore in the medical examinations of 1940 selective service men.

—*Army Times*

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WILKES-BARRE LACE COMPANY

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

112th

Infantry

Medical Det., Butler

The Detachment as a whole seemed very much put out by our quarters not being ready down Indiantown way. We had made plans for a gala "going away" party, wound up our affairs and were almost ready "bag and baggage" when postponement was announced. If they don't get those "barracks" ready soon we'll go down anyhow, for they can't do this to us.

Among our recruits this month is "Simmering Steve" Barmatoski, well known to all as "Plummber," a veteran of many campaigns and who couldn't bear to see his old gang depar without him. Other newcomers whom we welcome are, Pvts. Joseph B. Green, Michael R. Kelly and John T. McGinnis. We also welcome 1st Lt. William F. Lind as Dental Officer.

Company A, Corry

It was with deep regret that the officers and enlisted men of Company A learned of Colonel Means' sudden death. Our associations with Colonel Means since he assumed command of the 112th Infantry were always most pleasant and he will be greatly missed by all members of Company A.

Our present strength of 67 enlisted men is expected to be brought up to 83, our allotted strength by a recruiting drive now under way.

Sergeant Walter W. Sears having completed all required correspondence work expecting an early appointment as 2d Lieutenant.

Company C, Ford City

Sgts. Eugene P. McCarthy, Frank L. Bucko, Claude R. McNabb and Alex R. Rhodes have re-enlisted for another three years.

Sgt. Louis L. Wagner, Mess Sergeant of this unit has been discharged through dependents.

1st Lt. Robert N. Leard and 2d Lt. John S. Mansfield have submitted applications to attend a course of instruction at Valley Forge Military Academy.

The non-coms are spending more time at their weekly school than in the past, getting their "nose to the grindstone," in preparation for induction.

The Christmas party was a "Howling" success.

Company D, Butler

Everybody is busy preparing for our induction into Federal Service and there was a great deal of disappointment among the members of this unit when the induction date was postponed for a month. We sent our skipper off to Ft. Benning with a rousing send-off by holding a "Capt. Madden night." The program for the evening started off with a chicken dinner, and over 200 males to feed.

Congratulations are in order for 1st Lt. Miller as he is now the skipper of our outfit. Capt. Madden handed the reins over to very capable hands when he handed them to Lt. Miller.

"Alright! I'll stay in the 112th Infantry!"

We were honored with a most welcome visit by our Regimental Chaplain Lt. Madden on Friday, December 20th. He is always welcome, as he is an alumnus of our unit.

Company G, Erie

With Christmas over and a new year starting, we are looking forward to induction into federal service, which shouldn't be very far off.

After discharging all the married men there isn't much of the old company left. First Sergeant Isadore A. Catapano, recently discharged, has the longest record of service with the company. We're all going to miss him, for he was the most capable man of his rank that we have known.

We have had two transfers from Co. "E", 112th Infantry, namely Paul Cheever and Frederick C. Brevillier, who are awaiting commissions as Second Lieutenants, N. G. U. S. The transfer of Private John E. Ford from Co. "E" to Co. "G" is pending. He is also a candidate for Second Lieutenant, N. G. U. S.

Harold C. Nyberg has reenlisted for another three years. He will act as company supply sergeant, relieving sergeant Kenneth W. Fargo who took over the duties as first sergeant on January first.

This news item is my initiation as company clerk, and drops the curtain on Corporal Joseph E. Saber, who has served the company very efficiently for the past number of years, as company clerk. He was discharged as corporal, November twenty-seventh, per expiration of term of service.

—Corp. Emmin E. Smith

Company I, Warren

The old year closed at the local Armory with a benefit dance for the Company's mess fund. The dance was under the management of Lieutenant LeRoy L. Logan.

Lieutenant Elton A. Edmiston suffered a severe cut in his hand while helping to skin a deer on the first day of the season. Blood poison developed in the hand and really reached a danger point, but we are glad to report that it is now getting better.

We are sorry to report that Sergeant George A. Lynch was severely injured by a fall down the basement steps. He suffered a fracture of the skull and a fracture of a vertebra in the neck. He has spent sometime in the Warren General Hospital but all of the Company is glad to know that he is now home and able to be about some. The Company wishes him a speedy recovery.

Company K, Bradford

The American Red Cross sponsored a Military Ball for the members of this unit in December, with proceeds to be used for members of the unit upon induction into Federal Service.

The Red Cross also has instigated a plan whereby the Ladies Aid Societies of the different churches which the members of this unit attend are

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knitting sweaters, socks and gloves for the comfort of the men when inducted.

Sgt. Mike J. Platko, a veteran member of this unit has been honorably discharged through ETS, and because of dependents will not be able to reenlist for the anticipated years training.

Capt. Carl L. Peterson has been promoted to the rank of Major, and Capt. Thomas E. Briggs has been assigned the new Company Commander. 1st Lt. Robert M. Dunn has retired from the service.

Company F, Erie

Aside from the suspense of waiting for that "Order" and trying to get some recruits so that the outfit won't look too skinny there isn't much to tell.

Congratulations to Sgt. Stanley Wilkinson on his appointment as 2d Lt. N.G.U.S. and assignment to Co. F war vacancy.

Welcome to Pvt. Howard B. Miller who joined the Company recently and who is one of our "Student Officers."

The New Year's Eve Dance at the Armory went over with a "Bang" as usual. Capt. Douglas collected five dollars on a bet that evening.

Headquarters Company, Grove City

This organization extends their heartiest best wishes for a Prosperous and Happy New Year, as one soldier from another.

Recent enlistments were: Delmore J. Husband, Claire R. Hinkle, John P. Bollinger, Craydene H. Davis, and Samuel Mitrovich.

Re-enlistments were: Wilbur L. Thompson, Mr. Sgt., Mark B. Patterson, St. Sgt., Colin A. Nurse, Sgt., Thomas M. Bagnall, Cpl., James R. McAninch, Cpl., and Joseph O. Dunkerley, Cpl.

Transfers from the I.N.G.: Pvt. Leonard L. Bruner and Pvt. Jack W. Giles.

Aptds. were.: Pvt. James E. Townley aptd. to Sgt. and Pvt. Robert E. Raybould aptd. to Sgt.

Losses were: Sgt. John Berrisford, Sgt. Frank S. Christy, P. F. C. Robert G. King, P. F. C. Gourley R. McAninch, P. F. C. Oran A. Reeher, P. F. C. Charles G. Bortz, Pvt. Alexander F. Nevodnechy, Pvt. Frank J. Blisak, Pvt. Miller A. Ralston, Pvt. Kermith E. McNeish, Pvt. Howard E. Clark, Pvt. Theodore Trowbridge, Pvt. Albert J. Grady, Pvt. Wallace E. Micheal, Pvt. Raymond C. Rhodes, Pvt. John A. Hunt, Pvt. Peter M. Wolensky, Pvt. Albert G. Miller.

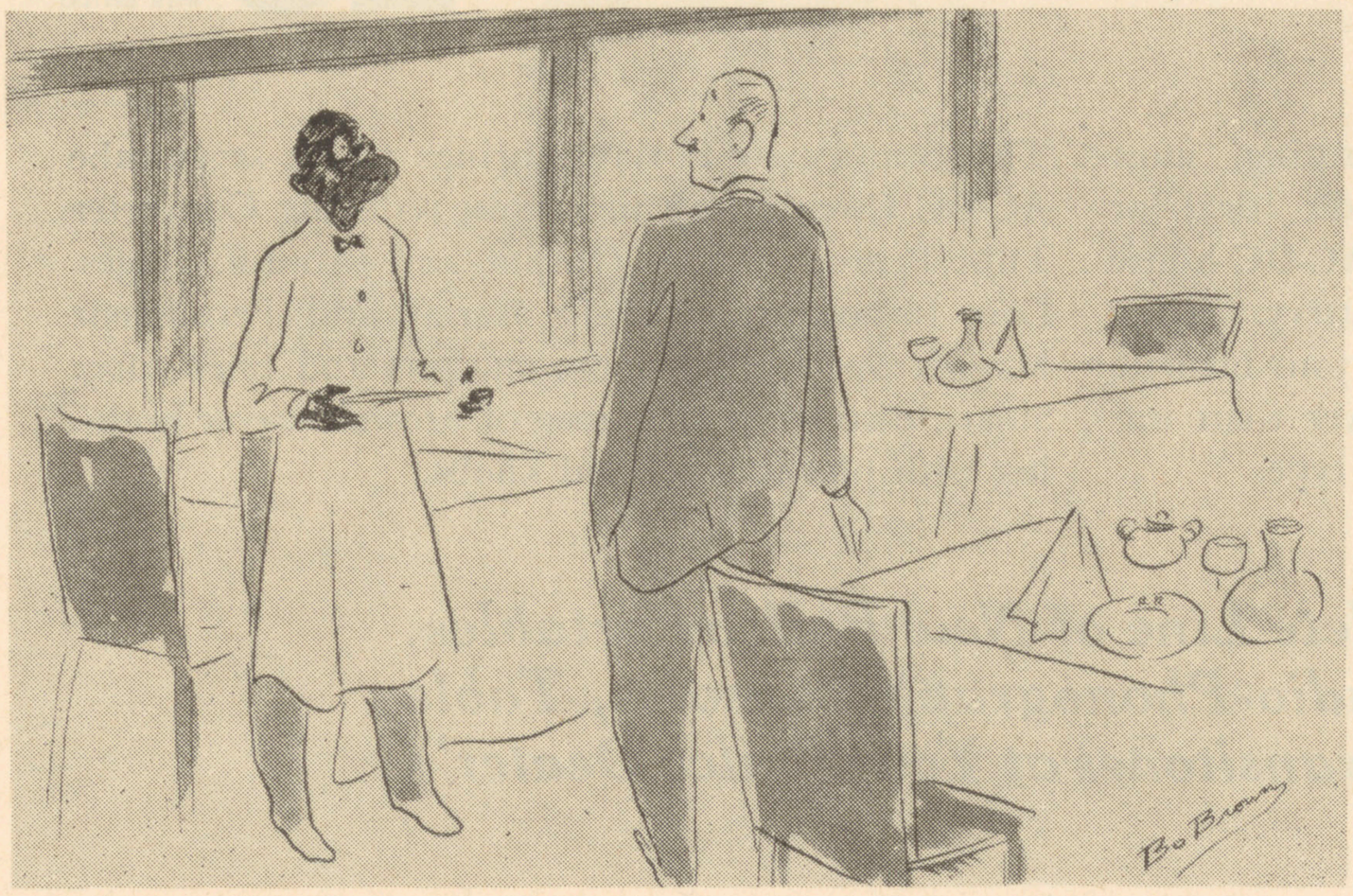
PHYSICAL EXAMS FOR NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY Regulations governing the physical examination of National Guard officers inducted into Federal Service and Reserve officers ordered to active duty have been ordered relaxed by the War Department.

The new War Department policy states, "Corps Area and Department Commanders, and other reviewing authorities are authorized to waive physical deficiencies existing at the time of entry upon active duty if such defects will not interfere with the satisfactory performance of field duties appropriate to the grade and assignment of the individual concerned, and if the nature of the defect is such that it is not likely to be aggravated to a disabling degree as a result of active military service."

"It is desired," the War Department said, "that reasonable waivers be granted where the interest of the government or of the military service is not compromised."

Both Reserve officers and National Guard officers, moreover, will benefit by a provision in the new policy that two final type examinations will not be given any candidates, nor shall a final examination cover points within the scope of a preliminary examination.



"Dey usta call me Gawge, but now dey calls me 'BLACKOUT'!"

FORWARD OBSERVATIONS

109th Field Artillery

THE 109th Field Artillery wishes a Happy New Year to all organizations within the 28th Division and in the 109th Field Artillery. The past year has been a full year in many respects, and the new year promises greater tasks; but has this not always been the lot of the Iron Men?

While going over some literature, the correspondent found some material that is both historical and interesting. Two songs that were popular in the Pennsylvania National Guard during the World War I. They are as follows:

Twenty-Eighth Division Song

'Did you see the 28th Division
Out in No Man's Land?
They were there, they were there with their Iron Division pep;
Never known to retreat or even lose a step,
Sure, they started in at Chateau-Thierry,
And chased the Hun clear to the Aisne.
From there they went to the Argonne Front.
Oh, my, how they slaughtered all those Prussian skunks!
Sure, there's nothing too hard for the Iron Men,
And Old Pennsy is proud of them.

Song From the 109th Field Artillery

(Contributed to Army Songs by Walsh Moore, Shrevesport, La.)

I was far, far from the firing line,
Back in echelon where everything was fine;
Thought I was out of reach
Of every German breech,
But the long ones, the short ones,
They reached me just the same.
Every night they came in ever so fast
All the sergeants and corporals went past.
Didn't wait to pack their rolls,
They dug right for their holes,
They ran wild, simply wild over me.

December 27, a ball was held at the Plymouth Armory in honor of our Commander in-Chief, Governor Arthur H. James. The officers of the 109th Field Artillery, commanded by Colonel Thomas H. Atherton, acted as Guard of Honor. About 1000 persons were in attendance.

December 7, the Society of the 28th Division held a ceremony at the Kingston Armory, during which their colors were decorated by the Legion of Val-

or. This ceremony also combined a memorial service for General Asher Miner, former commander of the 109th Field Artillery for whom the Post is named. The Officers of the 109th Field Artillery acted as Escort of Honor and music was furnished by the 109th Field Artillery Band, directed by Warrant Officer Jake Sauer. The Asher Miner family was present and the ribbons were borne by the granddaughters of General Miner. One feature of the ceremony was outstanding. High on the west side of the Armory a Red Keystone and a beautiful American Flag was arranged. During the memorial, lights went out, all persons faced the west, with only the Red Keystone visible, while a bugler played taps. Then the band struck up the National Anthem, the Keystone went out, and a spot light played on the flying American Flag, the focal point of attention. Major General 'Two Yard' Shannon was the speaker, and spoke as a soldier to soldiers. Col. Benjamin F. Evans read the War Department citation of General Miner.

On January 6, the 109th Field Artillery broadcast a program over station WBRE on 1310 KC in the interest of recruiting, for fifteen minutes beginning at 7:15 P. M. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and recruits were interviewed. The program will run two succeeding Mondays.

The regiment, profiting by the experience of units of the National Guard of the United States that have been inducted, are in the midst of the preliminary activity necessary prior to actual induction. The Regiment is enjoying the wholehearted cooperation of all officers and men in this matter and are marking time until the day they don khaki and take to their natural habitat again, the field of action.

On January 3, 1941, Brigadier General Eric Wood, Commander of the 53d Field Artillery Brigade, paid an official visit to the Regiment.

At last the Armory is receiving a much needed improvement, viz.: the laying of a floor over the old riding hall. Guardsmen who have had to march over dirt floors will appreciate our satisfaction with this item.

New Year's Eve the 28th Division Society held a New Year's Party at the Armory.

A male chorus is being formed within the Regiment under the direction of Lieutenant Alfred Milliner-Camp. All men interested can obtain further information by applying to Lt. Camp.

(Incidentally, Al, what is the trouble with your automobile? I understand that telegraph poles have a way of jumping up in front of you every so often.)

The drabness of the Armory front was rendered colorful this year by a well lighted Christmas tree on top of the Armory. Jack of all Trades Douglas, when he is not acting as skipper of his pet row boat during a flood, is playing Santa Claus to the General Public. Nevertheless, Doug, it was a pleasant sight.

The Regimental Commander, Staff Officers, and Battery Commanders were recently entertained at Hotel Sterling by the Kiwanis Club.

The Wyoming Valley Ministerial Union has appointed a "Chaplain's Committee" to cooperate with Chaplain Frick in his work with the Regiment, and to keep the men in close touch with their various Parishes and Churches while on field duty. It is suggested that all men give their various Churches, their name, rank and organization to facilitate this work.

The honor of holding the last drill in the old year went to Headquarters Battery. This Battery has the reputation of being the first on the scene and the last to leave, at the Armory, on maneuvers, at the pay table or at the Mess Hall.

Headquarters Battery regretfully announces that 1st Lieutenant Jackson is undergoing a siege of illness. Hope to have you back with us soon, Lieutenant.

For the benefit of the recruits who have enlisted in the Regiment, the following explanation is given of the Regimental Coat of Arms emblazoned on the Regimental Standard:

The Shield is red for Artillery. The blue St. Andrews Cross commemorates our service in the past as Infantry. The gold Crossed Arrows remind us of the Battle of Wyoming, the Rattle Snake at the bottom of the Shield, our service in Mexico, and the Fleur-de-Lis our service in France. The Crest of the Guard is a Lion rampant, holding in its right paw a silver scimitar, and in the left paw a silver and black shield. This was formerly the coat of arms of William Penn. Our Motto is "En Avant" or "Forward." The Crest of the Regiment is an Arrow Head. The Regiment, founded on October 17, 1775, was serving the Nation before it was born.

How many know that on the two front towers are engraved the various battles the Regiment participated in, and that in the East End of the Riding Hall is a Memorial Bronze plaque to commemorate those that have gone before? That the two black cast iron mortars in front of the Armory formerly belonged to the GAR and were used in the Civil War, wherein our Regiment served with distinction?

A thought from Thomas Carlyle, who lived during 1795-1881:

"Battles, in these ages, are transacted by mechanism; with the slightest possible development of human individuality or spontaneity, men now even die, and kill one another, in an artificial manner." (Wonder what he would say today.)

The following warrants were issued by Col. T. H. Atherton:

Headquarters Battery

Master Sergeant Leroy Banker
Staff Sergeant Sterling W. Hendershot
Staff Sergeant Charles F. Hay
Sergeant Charles Kashuba
Sergeant Robert Williams
Sergeant Sterling K. Briggs
Sergeant Charles J. Hess
Corporal William M. Stoss
Corporal George C. Klein
Corporal Henry P. Weber

Band

Staff Sergeant Aloysius A. Kaiser
Sergeant Frederick W. Grall

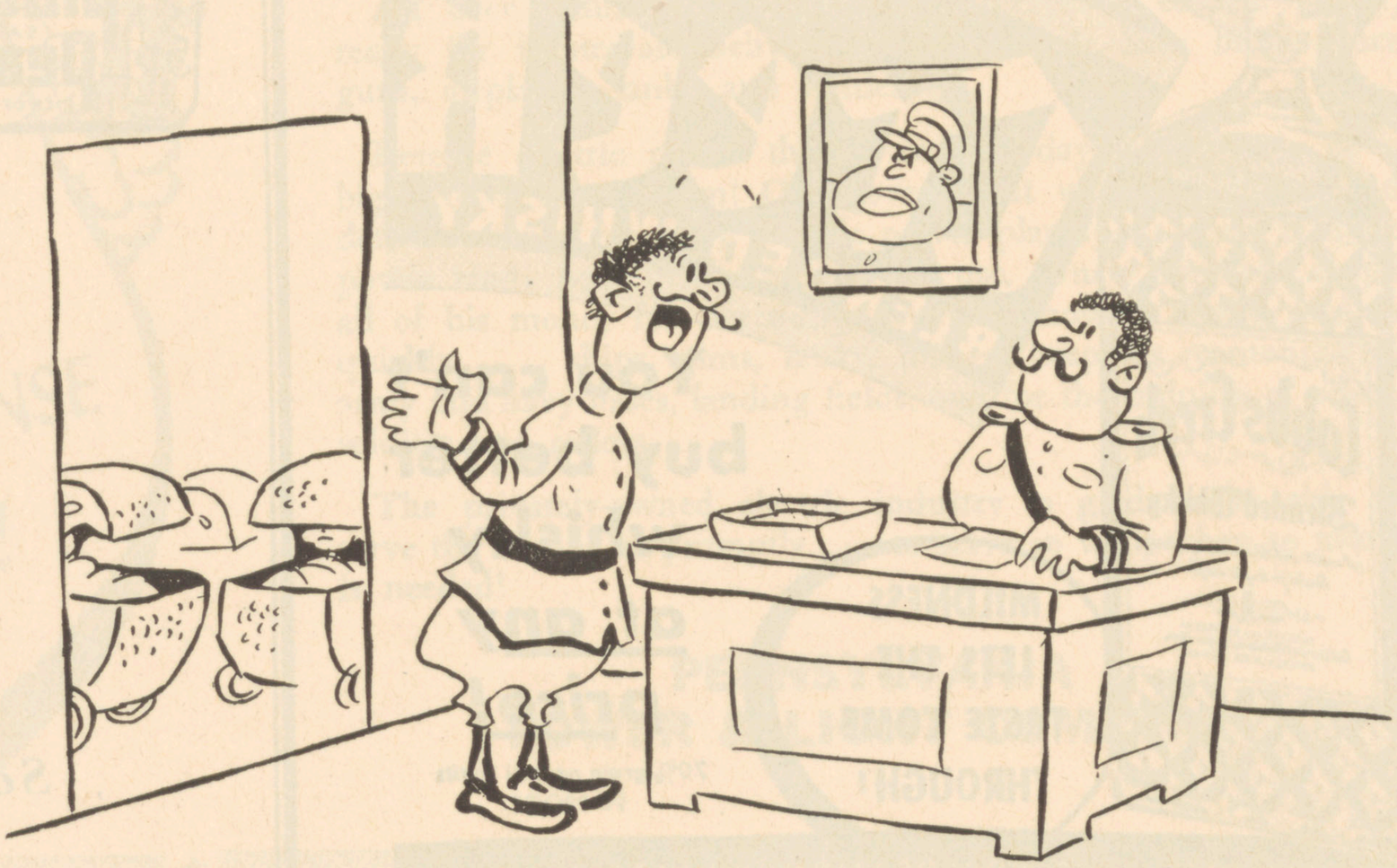
1st Bn. Hq. Battery

Sergeant Robert J. Williams
Corporal Daniel L. Thomas

2d Bn. Hq. Battery

First Sergeant John Gallo
Technical Sergeant Oscar R. Sears

By Marvin Townsend



"The new recruits are outside, sir. Shall I wheel them in"?

Staff Sergeant John G. Tomalis
Sergeant John A. Early
Sergeant Jake C. Rice
Sergeant Chauncey W. Turner
Sergeant Kendall B. Williams
Corporal Lester A. Harris

Battery D

Sergeant Leonard A. Knecht
Sergeant Lawrence J. Kirk
Sergeant John C. Endler
Sergeant Harry L. Weber
Sergeant George E. Bidwell
Corporal Daniel J. Roman
Corporal Charles J. Cobleigh
Corporal William A. MacGregor
Corporal Arthur W. Parker

Battery F

Sergeant Harry H. Creasing

On December 27, B Battery held a party under the auspices of the Rotary Club. The affair commenced with the presentation of the 1940 camp citation to the battery. The occasion was formal and was attended by outstanding citizens of Wyoming County.

"Oh, mother, Billy and I are playing circus. He's an elephant and I'm a monkey. Do come and play circus with us."

"But what can I do?"

"You be the kind lady who feeds the animals peanuts."

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE 28TH DIVISION, A. E. F.

GENERAL Robert Brookfield has passed away, conscripted by the great Commander of all men. One by one our old time leaders are departing and it is but a short time hence when we shall all be together again in that part of heaven that is reserved entirely for all 28thers. Some years ago General Brookfield was a professor of mathematics at the Central High School in Philadelphia, and from this school he enlisted an entire company in the old Third Regiment, Company H. This Company developed many qualified and courageous officers who later served throughout the entire Division during the World War. General Brookfield was a graduate of West Point and was a direct descendant of the early colonial stock which later laid the foundation upon which this great country of ours is built. For many years past he has been actively connected with the training of the boys of Girard College, who will miss him keenly.

There is no use of us trying to promote one of our buddies and then retire him. In our last issue we promoted Frank A. Warner to the rank of Brigadier General. Harrisburg got jealous and retired him immediately with the rank of Major General. But we warned Warner that he should roll over a couple of empty barrels to get that front off his frame. It is said that the last two horses that he rode had to be sold to a circus as doubly humpt camels. (Pardon the Pun, Frank.)

Charles D. Wells of the Bradford Post No. 11, died suddenly on December 30, 1940, at his home in Bradford, Pa. Comrade Wells had been ill for several months past. He came home to spend the holidays with National Vice President Merle Stuchel, who had driven up to Batavia, N. Y., for him. Wells was very much liked in his community and his funeral was attended by the American Legion Post in a body, the V.F.W. Post in a body and the local Lodge of the Masons. Bradford Post to the man turned out and conducted the burial Ritual of the Society of the 28th Division, which was requested by the family. The procession marched one and a half miles to the church where services were conducted in a very heavy downpour of rain. Interment was made in the Mc-

PLANTERS

SALTED PEANUTS

in

and

Sold Everywhere

Kean County Cemetery at Lafayette, Pa. The Bearers were all 28thers and members of the Bradford Post. The Honorary Bearers were all members of the Masonic Lodge of which he was a member and were also all 28thers. Another good man gone ahead to prepare the way for all the rest of us that must eventually take the same path.

The daughter of Garrett Lyons died on Christmas morning at the home of her parents in West Chester, Pa. The entire Society deeply sympathizes with the families of the departed.

Remember that the drive for members is on in full swing and that the SLOGAN this year is "LET HER GO GALLAGHER." So get busy now while the time is ripe; we must get those 1000 new members before June, 1941. Williamsport carries off the honors of being the first post to make their 1941 returns with twenty members. What do you expect to do?

The Post Secretaries are very lax in sending in their appointed members for the Five Point Program. They have all been notified several times and at this date there are only a few posts that have replied to the request of our National President. There are Five Points in this program, and each point needs a Committee. That means that each Post President must appoint five members to serve; one on each committee. This list of appointments must be sent in to these Headquarters at once so that the National President may proceed with his plans. Continuance of the appointments made by the National President will depend upon the reports of the activities in the various districts reported by the Vice Presidents.

Bradford Convention activities are getting well under way and all who attend that reunion will more than be surprised. It would be a good idea if the various Posts immediately got busy now and organized "ON TO BRADFORD" marching clubs. We want to make this a greater affair than the last (if that is possible). The National President is now negotiating a plan that will solve one of the greatest problems of interest to every member of this Society. If successful the Society will have something to be proud of. More information will be mailed direct if everything turns out as we expect. May I ask each Post President and Secretary to start immediately and get in those news articles for the paper, and the Presidents will please address a letter to the rest of the comrades throughout the Society. This will take but a few minutes of your time and will bring you into closer contact with your fellow Post Officers throughout the entire Society. We want that letter, Mr. President, to be published in our next issue of the *Red Keystone*. Get the articles in now.

Lancaster Post will install their 1941 Officers in the very near future. Write George Shuman, 503 W. New Street, Lancaster. Post No. 33 will meet in their new quarters, 410 Ice Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

The entire Society of the 28th Division AEF takes this opportunity to thank Lt. Charles Kenworthy and the Staff of the PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMAN for their kindly cooperation during the past year and wish them all a very Happy and Prosperous New Year with greater success than ever before.

The National President W. Charles Gallagher announces that the next meeting of the National Executive Committee will be held in State College, Pa., March 1 and 2, 1941. On March 1, (Saturday), there will be a memorial Service at the Boalsburg (28th Div.) Shrine. The meeting will be held on Sunday, March 2. It is hoped that the National Auxiliary may see its way clear to hold their meeting at the same time and place. Notices will be sent out to all concerned. How about preparing to get those litle parcels ready for the present Division when they go into active service in February?

The Society of the 28th Division, A.E.F. announces the following appointment to a recently created committee to be known as the Boalsburg (28th Division) Shrine Committee. William A. Miller, Past National President, of Harrisburg, has accepted the appointment as director, and has been authorized to select his committee

WE ARE READY, UNCLE SAM!

All over industrial America are reserves of electric power, ready for immediate delivery to help Uncle Sam build more guns, airplanes, tanks and battleships.

Reserve electric power that is ready today is going to be a big help to Uncle Sam! Our government won't have to spend defense money for more electric power plants . . . there is more power ready now than America can use. Uncle Sam can spend all of his money for the things we need now so badly, and so quickly . . . ships, guns, tanks, planes, hospitals, cantonments, army and navy bases, landing fields, and for the training of pilots, soldiers and sailors.

The privately-owned electric industry is glad to be able to serve the Nation so promptly . . . to serve so well, when so much is needed!

PENNSYLVANIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

from members representing each component part of the division who served with the division in the A.E.F. (1917-1918.)

This committee will investigate conditions at the Shrine, located at Boalsburg, Centre County, and will recommend to the next session of the Legislature, passage of an act to improve conditions there and perpetuate same in memory to the soldiers of the division who made the supreme sacrifice on the fields of Flanders and the preservation of the Shrine for those future 28th Division comrades who in the event of being involved in another war or wars, may also lose their comrades on the field of battle.

Pennsylvania has the only divisional Shrine to its comrades and citizens in the nation. The present Shrine is now located on property owned by the Commonwealth and the costs of its maintenance with recommendations for suitable markers will be kept at a minimum.

Director Miller announced that the first meeting of this committee will be held at State College, Pa., Sunday, March 2, 1940, at 7:00 P.M.

WALT W. HAUGHERTY

Don't think every sad eyed woman has loved and lost—perhaps she got him.

HQ. II ARMY CORPS AT FT. DUPONT, DELAWARE

CONSTRUCTION of housing facilities for Headquarters and Headquarters Company, II Army Corps, at Fort DuPont, Delaware, was authorized January 3 by the War Department. Construction includes four barracks, one mess hall, one storehouse and company administration building, one day room, one officers' quarters, and utilities.

The Headquarters II Army Corps will be housed temporarily in the State Armory, Wilmington, Delaware, until the Fort DuPont facilities are completed. Prior to December 26, the Headquarters had been at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

The II Army Corps, commanded by Major General Henry C. Pratt, will be composed of the 28th, 29th and 44th Divisions and Corps troops. The Divisions are composed entirely of National Guard troops from the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

The 44th Division is in training at Fort Dix, New Jersey. The 28th and 29th Divisions, when called into Federal service will be stationed at Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, respectively.

TWO IMPORTANT CHANGES IN UNIFORM REGULATIONS

TWO changes in Army Regulations pertaining to uniforms have been issued by the War Department. Field caps for officers, warrant officers and enlisted men are to be of standard design, serge, olive drab, dark, 18-ounce, or cotton khaki cloth, 8.2-ounce, with curtain, and with a cord edge braid around the edge of the curtain. Ornamentation of general officers' caps is to consist of cord of gold bullion or metalized celophane of gold color; other officers' caps are to have cord of gold bullion or metalized cellophane of gold color and black silk intermixed; warrant officers' caps, cord of silver bullion or metalized celophane of silver color and black silk intermixed, and enlisted men's caps, cord of the color of the arm or service. Personnel in units which have been authorized to wear distinctive insignia may wear them on the left side, one inch from front of cap and one-half inch from bottom edge of cap, subject to the provisions of paragraph 48c, AR 600-40. No other insignia may be worn on field caps.

New regulations regarding service uniform were issued on 31 Dec. as follows:

"I—Service uniform.—Section I, Cir-

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cular No. 71, War Department, 1938, as amended by Section V. Circular No. 11, Section I, Circular No. 78, and Section III, Circular No. 127, War Department, 1940, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

"1. Except as indicated in paragraph 2, trousers, tan cotton socks, and shoes are designated as articles of the uniform for all arms and services, in lieu of breeches, white cotton socks, and boots or leggings now prescribed in Army Regulations. Wool socks are still authorized, as listed in Tables of Basic Allowances, but plain tan (or brown) socks will be worn when low shoes are worn. For field service, in the discretion of the commanding officer, canvas leggings may be prescribed for wear with trousers. A commanding officer may authorize members of his command on mounted duty to wear breeches and boots or leggings, and, in order to utilize the supply of such articles which are now on hand and in the possession of personnel not on mounted duty, he may authorize members of his command to wear breeches and boots or leather leggings during field service or while engaged in field exercises or off duty at posts or stations.

"2. a. The existing mounted uniform remains unchanged for—

"(1) All cavalry personnel.

"(2) All field artillery personnel, except that assigned motorized or pack artillery organizations. Personnel of motor-drawn battalions which form a part of mixed horse-drawn and motor-drawn regiments will wear the uniform prescribed for the horse-drawn organizations.

"b. Trousers may be worn by mounted personnel when not on duty requiring them to be mounted.

"3. All articles in the possession of enlisted men replaced by the new issue, which include breeches, boots, white cotton socks, and spiral leggings, which are new, unused, and not marked, may be turned in and credit taken therefor on the clothing money allowance. Such clothing will be turned in to the post quartermaster on a shipping ticket, a copy of which will be sent to the corps area finance officer for the auditor's file. Each shipping ticket will show the name and Army serial number of the enlisted man whose accounts have been credited with the clothing turned in. The credit thus allowed will be at current prices.

"4. Breeches, boots, spiral leggings, and white cotton socks remaining in the possession of enlisted men after receipt of the new issue may be continued in use, except for military formations, until worn out."

A man went around to see one of his pals. His friend's wife answered the door.

"Where's Joe?" he asked.

"He's upstairs," she said. "Won't you go up?"

"Thank you," he said, and went up. Upstairs he found Joe busily at work.

"What are you doing, Joe?" he asked.

"Shellacking the living room table."

"But what did you bring that enormous table up here for?"

"Because," said Joe, "the shellac was up here!" —*Bored Walk*

HOW THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC WAS WRITTEN

AFTER the Civil War broke out Julia Ward Howe visited Washington and was greatly stirred by the fact that the Southern troops had forced their way nearly to the capital. Someone asked her, "Why do you not write some good words for that stirring tune of 'John Brown's Body Lies A-moulding In The Grave'?"

"After going to bed that night, I awoke in the gray of morning twilight; and as I lay waiting for the dawn, the long lines of the desired poem began to twine themselves in my mind. Having thought out all the stanzas I said to myself, 'I must get up and write these verses down, lest I fall asleep again and forget them.'

"So, with a sudden effort I sprang out of bed and scrawled the verses almost without looking at the paper. Having completed my writing I fell asleep."

The poem under the title, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was published soon after in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and the tremendous uplift carried to the camps of the army. Wherever it was sung it counted more than many men for victory.

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ORIGIN OF THE RED CROSS

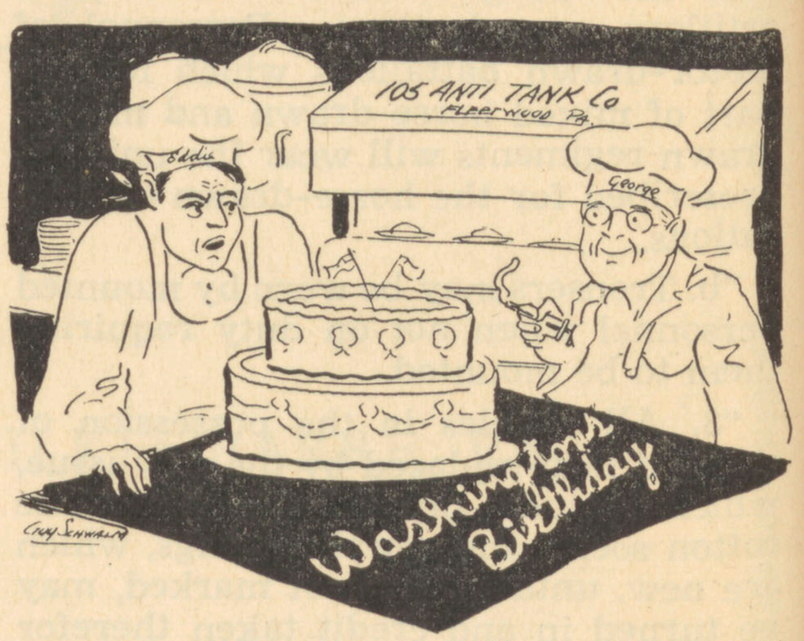
THE Red Cross annual drive for membership recalls the beginnings of this humanitarian agency. In the War between the Austrians and the Piedmonts, a wealthy young Swiss named Henri Dunant saw a battle at Solferino. In this disastrous engagement, 150,000 French and Italians fought 170,000 Austrians in one of the fiercest encounters of all times. Horrified by the indifference of both armies toward their wounded, Dunant stayed to care for the injured. In 1862, his powerful book, "Recollections of Solferino," advocated leagues of relief for the wounded. In 1864, at Geneva, representatives of twelve nations signed a treaty which agreed to Dunant's principle, namely, . . . that military doctors and nurses, together with volunteer helpers; should be recognized as neutrals in time of War . . . Subsequently all twelve governments organized national groups for the care of the wounded and distressed, not only in war, but in times of major calamities.

Red Cross workers adopted the Swiss flag in reverse as a tribute to the humanitarianism of Henri Dunant . . . the red cross in a white field.

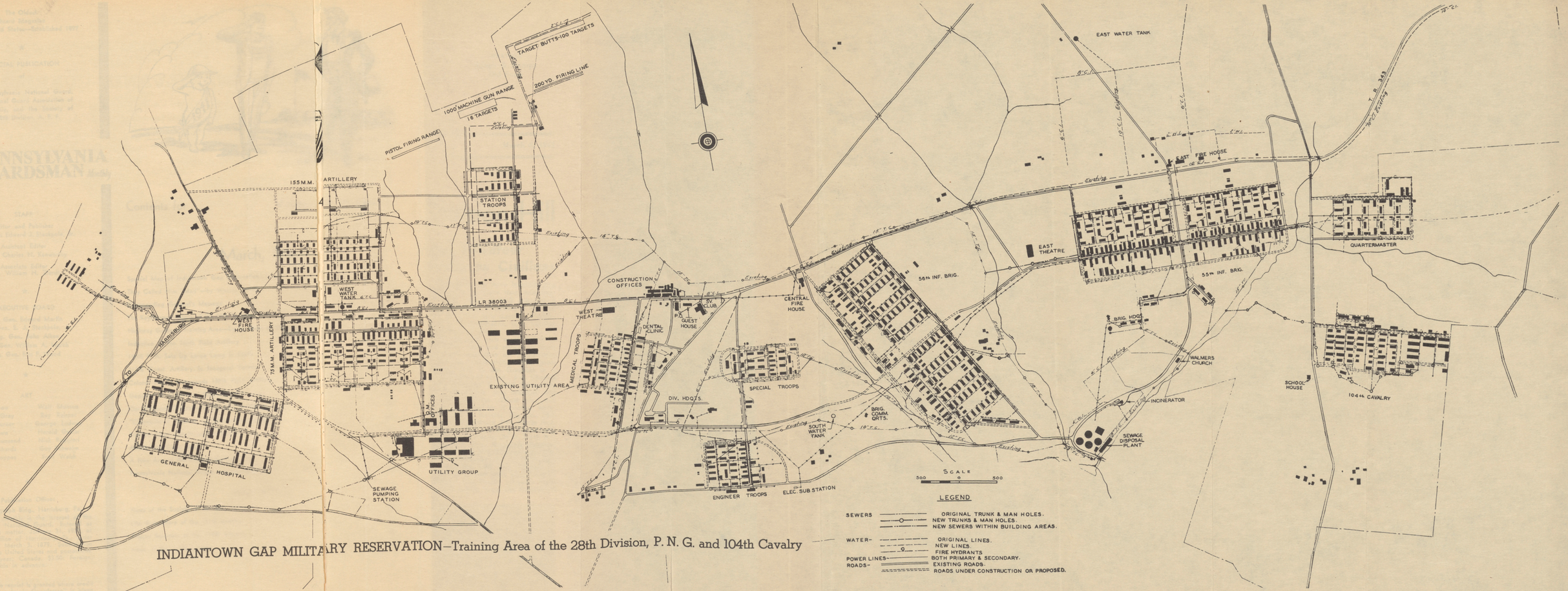
In 1901, half of the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Henri Dunant, then 73 years of age, living in a Swiss poorhouse, where he died nine years later. Henri Dunant's philosophy was: "If a life is worth saving when war has done all but destroy it, men will some day want to preserve their lives as they wish that others might be saved, hence war will be no more."

As we witness happenings in the old world today, the noble spirituality of this since long forgotten Swiss personality is a lost virtue which some day must be re-discovered in order that man's conquest over man shall be no more. Until that hopeful day arrives, the Red Cross must continue its mission to succor the ills of a distraught and weary world.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM.



"Just thought I'd make use of the extra icing!"



INDIANTOWN GAP MILITARY RESERVATION—Training Area of the 28th Division, P. N. G. and 104th Cavalry